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Local News of Boston, Greater Boston, and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5 and 14.

Russians Claim Yukhnov; Base in Eritrea for U. S.; Blackout Prosecutions

The World's Day—March 6, 1942

The War: Russians Tighten Hold on Nazis

Russia: Russian troops were reported by Moscow to have captured the town of Yukhnov on the Ugra River, thus tightening the partially closed noose around the Nazi-held Rzhev-Vyazma pocket on the Central front. Nazi warplanes renewed bombing attacks on Moscow. [Page 7.]

Africa: British headquarters reported that bad weather hampered action in North Africa, and asserted that Nazi Field Marshal Erwin Rommel had left North Africa for a conference with Adolf Hitler.

In the air: London said "terrible" weather over the continent prevented RAF raids; Berlin claimed air attacks on the Portland Naval base in Southeast England. Axis raids on Malta resulted in a record number of 432 casualties during February, the British admitted.

Java: The Dutch evacuated Batavia, East Indies Capital, as the Japanese claimed to have occupied the city.

Australia: Japanese claimed that their recent air attacks on Broome in Western Australia destroyed 28 flying boats.

South Atlantic: The 18,713-ton British passenger ship Ceramic put in at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, for repairs after a cannon duel with a submarine. The steamer was 45 days out from Liverpool, bound for South Africa.

North Atlantic: Two Allied tankers reached an East Coast Canadian port despite gaping torpedo holes in their hulls; neither lost a man. Survivors of an Allied merchantman torpedoed twice and sunk, also reaching this port, said their ship apparently was attacked simultaneously by two submarines. Seven of the crew of 31 are missing. The German High Command claimed its U-boats have sunk 12 more ships totaling 82,500 tons, including a United States destroyer.

Washington: U. S. Builds Base in Eritrea

A United States naval base is being built in Eritrea on the Red Sea, President Roosevelt admitted, but declined to give details, advising that to do so would be an open invitation to bomb it. [Page 7.]

A $32,762,737,900 appropriations bill, largest in history, was signed by President Roosevelt, providing funds for the Army, the lend-lease program, and the Maritime Commission. This Act brings to more than $142,000,000,000 the total appropriated thus far for defense and war during the years 1941, '42 and '43.

Sidney Hillman, Director of the War Production Board's Labor Division, denied charges of Representative Albert J. Engel (R) of Michigan that an unfair agreement existed for distribution of Government contracts for men's clothing to the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union, C. I. O. [Page 3.]

A United States mission will be sent to India "as soon as possible" to study possibilities of building an important supply base there for the United Nations, the State Department announced. Personnel of the mission was not disclosed. [Page 3.]

The House voted to reduce by $1,000,000 the appropriation of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and to save $600,000 by eliminating the Agriculture Year Book in preliminary action on the agricultural supply bill. [Financial Page.]

Funds for construction of locks in the Panama Canal and for flood control projects were asked by the War Department in a $357,150,820 civil functions appropriations bill reported by the House Appropriations Committee. [Page 3.]

George Sylvester Viereck, alleged Nazi agent, was convicted by a Federal District Court jury in Washington of violating the Foreign Agents Registration Act by failing to report fully his propaganda activities. [Page 3.]

All Federal officials both in and out of Washington were asked by President Roosevelt to conserve electricity for the war effort by using lights only for essential operations.

New England: Cambridge Blackout Prosecutions

Liquor dealers who refused to co-operate with the City of Cambridge, Mass., in its first practice blackout last night will be prosecuted, it was announced. [Details and pictures of blackout: Page 2.]

The $6,000,000 submarine Amberjack was launched at Groton, Conn. [New England war activities: Page 2.]

First prosecutions for violation of Federal automobile use tax law were announced today in Boston. [Page 2.]

Milk wagon drivers protested to Massachusetts Milk Control Board that tires are more necessary to milk deliveries than for beer trucks. [Page 4.]

Biggest current strike in Massachusetts was cleaned up, with clause covering possible freezing of company's prices. [Page 5.]

In Europe: Nazis Kill 100 Poles in Reprisal

Reprisal killings of 100 Poles in Warsaw for an attack on two German policemen, one of whom was killed and the other wounded, were reported by Polish information services from London.

Threat to cease distribution of food if attacks on German policemen continue, has been made by the Nazi Governor of Warsaw, the British Radio reported in a newscast recorded by CBS. BBC declared that this was "the first time the Germans have openly threatened a whole city with mass starvation."

Rapid progress in the United States supply base under way in Eritrea, East Africa, was indicated in a report by Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, British Minister, recently, in the Middle East. [Page 7.]

Heavy damage by the RAF to German-controlled French industrial establishments was reported by the British Air Ministry to have been disclosed in RAF photographs of the bombed area. [Pages 1 and 8.]

National: Ford, U.A.W. Agree on Pay Rates

An agreement between the Ford Motor Company and the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) provides for wage rates of 95 cents to $1.60 an hour in the new Ford bomber plant, now rapidly nearing completion at Ypsilanti, Mich., union officials announced. The 95-cent minimum for the most unskilled worker, the U. A. W.-C. I. O. said, is the same as that which prevails at the Ford River Rouge plant. The agreement includes the dues check-off provision.

India: Conservatives Delay Independence

Independence for India was delayed as Conservatives in London and new Delhi considered that the first draft of the British proposals goes too far.

Jawaharlal Nehru, leader of the Hindu Congress Party, declared in an interview that an immediate provisional national government directly responsible to the Indian people should be formed. [Page 7.]

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Weather Predictions

FAIR | RAIN | WARMER | CLOUDY — TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

N. E. Council Scans Future At Conference

Industrial leaders of area at Hartford do not see an easy nor quick road to ultimate victory.

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 6—The generals of New England's front line production—the region's factory owners and managers gathered here today for the 66th quarterly meeting of the New England Council—do not see an easy, quick road to victory. Production is coming along, New England as a center for machine tools, ships, airplane engines and other items that were the forefront of the war orders, is humming; but there are some steep hills ahead.

They include the possibility of power rationing, fuel oil rationing, coal rationing and some type of transportation limitations, members of the council were informed by spokesmen for the various industries this morning.

Long Range Problems

In addition, there are long-range problems. Ralph E. Flanders, council President and himself a leading machine tool manufacturer, warned that America's destiny for at least a generation to come will be to use its high military air strength for the "fundamental policing of the world."

It could not be accurately stated that the tone of today's meeting is highly optimistic, despite the fact the regions industries are now throbbing under the impact of more than $3,000,000,000 in war orders, and that many problems have been surmounted.

The general global military picture would preclude much optimism, of course. As reflected in speeches and conversation, the New England businessman today is vividly aware that the war is probably going to be long and hard.

Oil, of course, is the biggest immediate problem facing the many major concerns that burn it. The problem has become acute in just the last 30 days. J. C. Richdale, Chairman of the Council's Committee on Liquid Fuel Supply and General Manager of the Colonial Beacon Oil Company, told the Council meeting today that as late as the middle of January he "enjoyed as near perfect peace of mind as anyone engaged in the petroleum industry ever had any right to have."

Fuel on Hand

Oil stocks were large, 75 per cent of the winter's fuel had either been used or was on hand, transportation was moving serenely. Then came the submarines.

The situation has been deteriorating swiftly ever since. Today, the situation is critical in the extreme. Mr. Richdale called for conservation, reiterating his claim that most householders could cut their oil consumption by 20 per cent. He also repeated his request that filling stations be closed after 7 p. m. and on Sundays. He agreed that some form of rationing, fair and equitable to all, would be the best way out.

The coal situation is also complex, according to Richard L. Bowditch of Boston, Chairman of the Council's Committee on Solid Fuels, and Chairman of the New England Conference of State Fuel Administrators. The protective regulation of colliers by the Navy, as well as other factors, will throw an additional burden on the railroads, Mr.

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Dutch Fall Back From Batavia; Java Outlook Grave—Not Hopeless; Demand Grows for Action by U. S.

Powerful American aid on at least one major front seen as desperate need.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 6—With rapid Japanese advances in Java disclosing the tragic weakness of American aid throughout the Southwestern Pacific, the Administration is facing mounting dissatisfaction over the United States' role in the war.

Pointing out that Japan has conquered virtually the entire East India area in three months' time, many persons in Washington are asking when the United States is going to make its power felt on at least one major front.

The situation caused by one major defeat after another has already prompted Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Army Chief of Staff Gen. George C. Marshall to declare that the United States is preparing to carry the fight to the enemy. These two military leaders have asked the country to have faith in the purpose and ultimate ability of its armed forces to strike the foe wherever he may be found.

Despite the Stimson and Marshall statements, however, it is apparent that a number of officials and close military observers doubt if the United States has yet made efficient use of the already sizable military power at its command.

Difficulties Over-Stressed?

It is argued that war officials have shown too strong a tendency to talk about the difficulties lying in the path of sending American aid to the various Allied fronts and too little inclination to shove this desperately needed aid through regardless of the obstacles.

It is known that this criticism of the American effort is also rife among the high military and naval officials of other United Nations. In fact, a key figure in the present Allied resistance in the Southwest Pacific has declared that during the past two months the United States has been in a position to part with enough warplanes to have changed the entire Allied defense picture in Java.

This same official alleged that the planes were not sent because of American apprehension over what he termed the impossibility of a Japanese attempt to invade the West Coast, because of red tape in high places, and because officials in Washington had not yet learned the urgency and desperation of the Far Eastern situation.

Aid Less Than Supposed

During successive Japanese advances in the Philippines, Malaya, Burma, Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes and elsewhere throughout the British and Netherlands East Indies, there was a strong assumption here that the United States might be concentrating large reinforcements of men and material on the key island of Java as one stronghold that must not be surrendered without the bitterest opposition.

The sudden and, to the Washington layman, inexplicable collapse of United Nation air resistance on

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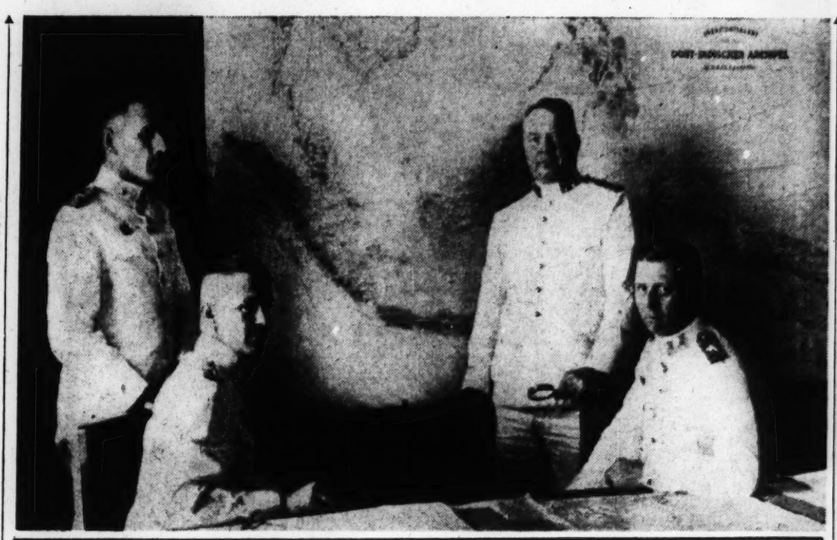

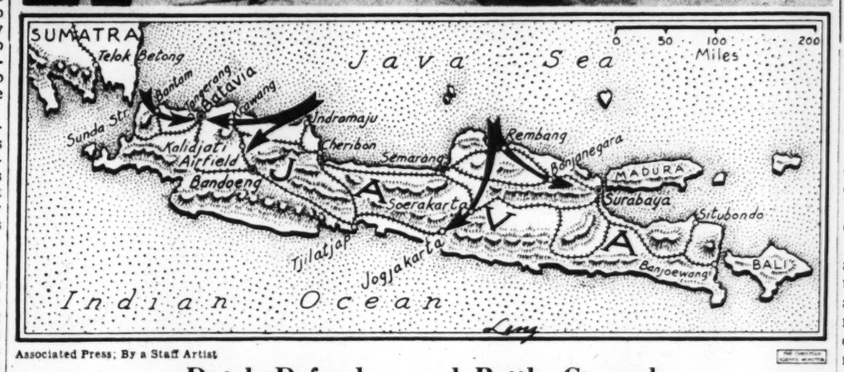

Associated Press; By a Staff Artist

Dutch Defenders and Battle Ground

These are the men who are directing the inch-by-inch defense of Java against the Japanese. The Dutch commander, Lieut. Gen. Hein ter Poorten, stands at the right with his back to the map. The three members of his staff, from left to right, are Maj. R. B. van Dijken, Capt. D. C. Buurman van Vreeden, and Lieut. Col. P. Mantel. General ter Poorten's name in Dutch, by the way, means "man of the gates." Arrows on the map indicate the approximate points reached by the Japanese in their drive into Java.

Last-minute Allied aid might save island—New stand expected near Bandoeng.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

The world still waited to know whether some last-minute Allied help for the hard-pressed forces in Java, from unexpected quarters, might save this strategic island from falling completely into Japanese hands.

The actual events today remained uncertain owing to the silence of Dutch headquarters, but the Dutch acknowledged the evacuation of Batavia, the Capital, which was being closely invested from three sides, and the Japanese claim to have captured it last night may be correct. In that event the next center of resistance was expected to be around Bandoeng, southeast of Batavia, military headquarters of the island, while in the eastern section another Japanese force was heading for Surabaya, the great naval base.

Announcement of the capture of the city of Jogjakarta, indicates that the invader has come within 15 miles of the south coast of the island.

In default of any reference to air defenses, it would seem that the Japanese have control of the air, and the Dutch may, as a last recourse, have to attempt a sort of MacArthur resistance in the mountains of the interior.

General MacArthur himself was left undisturbed in the Philippines, the assumption being that the Japanese plans had been somewhat upset by the sinking of three large transports by General MacArthur's enterprising airmen.

In Burma, the situation appeared to be little changed.

Dutch East Indies:

Dutch and Allied defense forces have evacuated Batavia, it was announced today, while the Japanese invaders occupied much of Northwestern Java and almost cut the island in half by capturing Jogjakarta, far to the east. Jogjakarta, with a population of about 130,000 Indonesians and 6,000 Europeans, lies 15 miles from the south coast.

The outnumbered and weary defenders were withdrawn from Batavia, a delayed communique from the High Command reported, so that they could consolidate their thinning ranks in more favorable positions. Presumably in the high plateau around the military headquarters at Bandoeng.

"As a result of the enemy's great superiority and mastery of the air," said the High Command, "our troops are exposed continuously to such violent bombardment that they have been unable

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

U. S. Learns What Total War Means; 'Little Tokyo' People Quit Los Angeles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 6—Sometimes news is the look in a man's eye. There has been an uncompromising look in the glance of Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the WPB, Leon Henderson, Price Control Administrator, and Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, in testimony before respective congressional committees this week. It has told the Legislature and the nation finally that at last the United States is on the giddy shoot-the-chutes of a war economy revolution from which there will be no letup till the war is over.

That is the story today in every civilian branch of the Government. It cannot be emphasized too strongly. It took the announcement of Secretary Morgenthau on his new tax proposals to jar a good many people into final realization. He made his proposals for doubling the income tax just at a time when millions of taxpayers are shuddering over the discovery for the first time of what the present year's "mild" income taxes, due March 15, will be.

Then followed the appearance of Mr. Nelson before the subcommittee of the Senate Banking & Currency Committee this week dealing with the matter of small business. The subcommittee expected deferential treatment from Mr. Nelson and obviously expected to "have him on the carpet" and to dismiss him with a reprimand after a lecture. Instead of which Mr. Nelson virtually read the riot act. In calm language that did not hide the intensity of his feelings this gentlest "tough guy" in the Government told them in effect that important as small business is, it will have to look out pretty much for itself and use its own initiative in the days to come.

Time for Threats Gone

The time for threatening him on such matters was gone. He had one goal, production—and speed at that. In firm, polite, and perfectly uncompromising language Mr. Nelson let the committee see that the time for palliatives and half-way measures is over. Committee members were at first shocked, and then cowed. When Mr. Nelson left the chamber they were eating out of his hand.

Then came the Leon Henderson announcement yesterday. The Administration had carefully built up this situation. Mr. Nelson had forecast it the day before. Every newspaper bureau in town was forewarned by telephone. Mr. Henderson gave hundreds of thousands of Americans who were beyond the range of the new high taxes the final jolt.

Rubber tires, autos, upon which the very foundation of normal every-day-American life has been built for 30 years were irreplace-

Continued on Page 6, Column 2

$125,000,000,000 Debt Limit Approved

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 6

The House Ways and Means Committee unanimously approved legislation to increase the Federal debt limit from $65,000,000,000 to the record-breaking total of $125,000,000,000.

The action came quickly after Secretary Morgenthau had testified that the Treasury expects to run out of borrowing power before the end of next month. [Details: Financial Page.]

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, March 6—"Little Tokyo," largest Japanese colony in the United States, is in the Army's primary prohibited area, and its inhabitants are therefore preparing to leave. Many hundreds of them were born in the colony, just a few blocks from Los Angeles' civic center. The order for their removal is expected soon.

Although a strong feeling of sympathy is manifested among the white American populace now that the removal is certain, there is ample evidence of a definite Japanese internal menace to weigh the scales of justice on the side of complete removal from this strategic area and the hundred other areas designated.

Possession of rifles and shotguns, swords, radio sending sets, flashlights, cameras, fireworks flares, powder, ammunition—all contraband for many weeks—by indi-

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Five-Alarm South Boston Fire Damages Wool Storage Plant

Closely adjacent to Boston's strategic waterfront defense area, fire of undetermined origin broke out in the heart of the city's wool storage district this morning, causing damage estimated at $250,000, and bringing agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation promptly to the scene. Six firemen were slightly injured while battling the flames.

Sweeping through the six-story storage plant of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, 40-44 Stillings Street, South Boston, the blaze badly gutted the building, which contained 1,500,000 pounds of raw wool, but company officials were of the opinion that much of the clip could be salvaged and that the loss of wool would be comparatively low.

The warehouse is located near the waterfront, protection of which has been a lively subject in local shipping circles. All downtown apparatus was summoned by five alarms soon after discovery of the fire shortly after 7 o'clock this morning.

Flames were seen not only on the first floor, where the fire is believed to have started, but also on the two top floors, as well, apparently breaking forth almost simultaneously. Although FBI agents were investigating the fire, no evidence of sabotage had been discovered up to noon today.

Fire officials were of the opinion that the blaze may have started on the first floor, working its way quickly to the upper floors by way of two open elevator shafts, sending flames and smoke out of top-story windows. Two explosions were heard, said probably to be due to spontaneous combustion and lack of oxygen.

David Judd, Treasurer of the Corporation, offices of which are located at 281 Summer Street, stated that the damage was confined mostly to wool stored on the first and top floors. He estimated the value of the stored wool, all owned by the corporation, at $800,000, and indicated that it would be several hours before the actual damage could be determined.

"Wool isn't easily destroyed," he added, "and most of it—damaged by water—probably can be salvaged and processed if taken care of promptly. The greatest expense will be in processing it."

Since the Government has issued orders restricting the use of any wool for civilian purposes, the stored material, to that extent, is destined for Government use, Mr. Judd added, but said that as yet it has not actually been purchased by the Government.

The warehouse, owned by the Boston Wharf Company, is leased to the National Wool Marketing Corporation. Joseph B. Russell, speaking for the owners of the property, said that no estimate of the extent of damage had been made as yet.

Nazis Triple Output in French Plants

NEW YORK, March 6 (AP)—British bombers in their raid on Paris March 3 were blasting at French factories turning out war matériel for Germany at possibly three times the rate they had worked for the French, informed American industrialists said today.

They based their estimates not so much on the unknown present capacity of the huge French motor, aircraft and munitions works as on the hours operated.

Many French factories, they said, worked only 40 to 45 hours a week up to a few weeks before France fell.

German managers, they asserted, unquestionably have stepped French factories up to as near 24 hours a day and seven days a week as possible, while expansion started by the French has been continued under the invaders.

Little Time Lost

French industrialists said the Germans in many cases found the French factories undamaged. Vichy reports show that the Citroën factory was back in parttime operation within six weeks after the German occupation.

One Frenchman, whose plant at Paris turned out planes for more than a decade up to June, 1940, said Germany now was getting more than 25 per cent of her trucks from France and comparable amounts of planes, tanks, and guns.

Conversion of French machines to German specifications was made easier, he pointed out, by the fact that both use the metric system of measurement.

[Tanks and aero engines produced in the Renault plant have already been reported in action by the Nazi army on the Russian front, according to a recent bulletin put out by the British Press Service in New York.]

Sabotage as a factor tending to slow up the output of the French factories was discounted.

French Press Calls For British Hostages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, March 6

Two German - controlled French newspapers are demanding that British subjects in France be held as hostages in return for RAF raids on the Renault works, according to a German report quoted by the British Broadcasting Company and picked up by Columbia Broadcasting System here.

The paper Cri du Peuple demanded that British Riviera property be handed over to victims of the raids, while the Petit Parisien advocated that British subjects be sent to towns repeatedly bombed by the RAF, the broadcast said.

By Egon Kaskeline

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There can be little doubt that Hitler is preparing for what he thinks will be the climatic Nazi attack of the war.

New troops are being trained in Germany and the satellite states are forced to levy new armies. Armament production, both in the Reich and in the occupied territories, has been speeded up to such an extent that it might well attain a new high during the summer. To obtain the maximum effort for an all-out offensive, the Nazis have ruthlessly destroyed the economic structure of the conquered nations. All nonmilitary production has been disregarded. The Nazis remain undisturbed by the increased sufferings of the European peoples.

Money Provided by French

Immediately after the Armistice the Nazis began the reorganization of French industry. In collaboration with French authorities communications were rapidly reestablished. Damaged industrial plants were repaired, mines, which had been flooded, restored.

French industrialists anxious to collaborate with the conqueror, helped to set up Franco-German industrial councils as early as 1940.

Collaboration reached a high when Germany acquired an important share in most of the large

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Cambridge Test Blackout 'As Nearly Perfect as Could Reasonably Be Expected'

Action Urged Against Saloons Defying Raid Wardens' Orders

Liquor selling establishments which "deliberately" defied air raid wardens and auxiliary police during last night's test blackout in Cambridge should be "made to pay the full penalty," Maj. Ralph W. Robart, Chief Air Raid Warden of the City Safety Committee, said today.

Major Robart confirmed reports that three North Cambridge over-the-bar liquor houses repeatedly ignored warnings that their windows were improperly covered.

The Chief Warden said auxiliary policemen had entered the establishments "several times" during the 10 to 10:30 p. m. blackout, pointing out that hastily drawn curtains were letting light out to the street.

Each time, he declared, the police were "peremptorily told to mind their own business."

"In any such tests as we underwent last night, there are bound to be mistakes and instances of genuine effort which fails," Major Robart said. "But deliberate violation is something else. It is un-American, and the violators should be made to pay the full penalty."

Police have been urged to prosecute the cases, he disclosed.

Reports of Test

Meanwhile fuller reports of the test blackout indicated that except for scattered slips, other lights in the city were successfully extinguished or covered.

Major Robart said the blackout of the University City, fourth largest in Massachusetts, was "as nearly perfect as could reasonably be expected."

An electric light plant near Central Square accidentally became flooded with illumination at one point during the half hour period. Similarly, a store owner near Central Square turned on his lights too soon, thinking the "all clear" had sounded.

One instance of firecracker-throwing by playful Massachusetts Institute of Technology students was also reported to the Committee, which manned the warning center in Ringe Technical School as it would in case of actual raid.

A curious effect was produced at the boundaries separating Cambridge from neighboring cities and towns. Lights reflecting across the Charles River from Boston, for example, gave the appearance of fully lighted windows in buildings on the Cambridge side.

Shortly after 10 o'clock an emergency call brought two fire engines to the Boston Elevated carhouse on Memorial Drive.

A small fire had been reported in an incinerator.

The engines, lights out, proceeded through Harvard Square and down to the river at a moderate pace—perhaps 20 miles an hour. There was no moon to light their way, but an observer who followed from curiosity could easily tell that the drivers were having no difficulty.

Fire Apparatus

Pointing out that emergency action by fire apparatus has not been necessary in recent blackouts in the Boston area, Safety Committee officials said the unplanned rehearsal proved fires could be reached even under the most difficult street conditions.

The fire itself did not prove serious.

Passing through Harvard Yard while the siren atop Widener Library was wailing at full blast, a reporter was struck by the weird effect of sound echoing from Yard buildings.

Old-fashioned electric lights suspended from corners of the hundred-year-old buildings glowed faintly in the darkness, suggesting old English gas lanterns.

Curious students sat at open windows looking out on the mild winter evening. Others gathered in doorways or on dormitory steps for bull sessions in lowered tones.

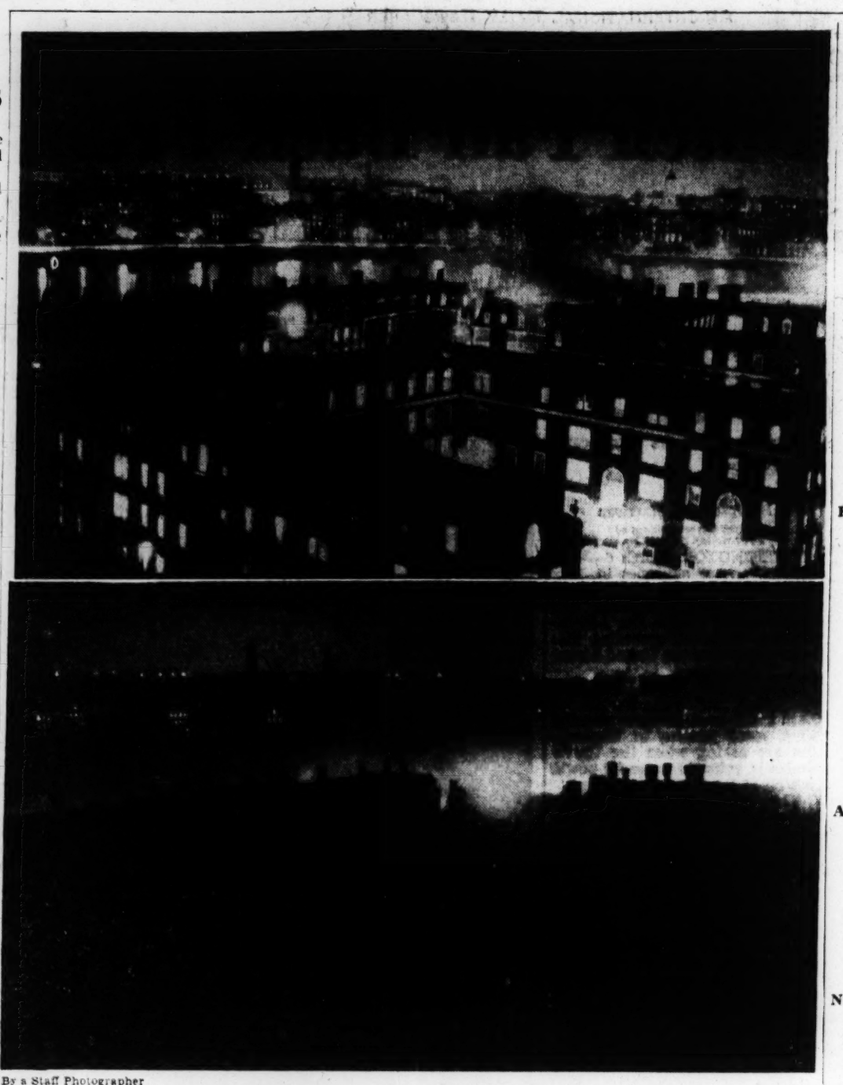
Outside the Yard, in Harvard Square, a large crowd of commuters who had arrived on the Cambridge-to-Dorchester subway stood under the roof of the subway station, waiting until 10:30 when they would be allowed to continue on their way.

Automobiles lined the curbs, empty in most cases of their former passengers.

To a small group which gathered on the wind-swept tower of Baker Library, Harvard Business School, the first few seconds after 10 p. m. presented one humorous incident. The chorus of sirens, bells, whistle toots, and other assorted noises proclaimed lights out. But a string of street lights on Memorial Drive stayed on.

Presently, so loud and commanding as to drown out the other, lesser, noises, a factory "fog horn" let out a blast. The effect was somewhat like that of an irate parent finally speaking impatiently to a disobedient child.

Obediently—as if with great haste—the string of lights blinked out.



By a Staff Photographer

Cambridge, Blacked Out, Reflects Boston's Lights

Harvard University buildings and Cambridge before and during last night's blackout. Both pictures were taken from the tower of the Baker Memorial Library, in Boston, looking across the Charles River toward Cambridge and Somerville. Although Harvard's Graduate School of Business Administration, dormitories of which are shown in the foreground, co-operated in the Cambridge blackout, street lights along Soldiers Field Road, on the Boston side of the River, were left on, causing reflections in windows on the opposite shore. Lights of Somerville show in the distance.

Slipping Over a Blackout

A blackout not on the schedule occurred this morning when lights in the offices of the Boston Committee on Public Safety suddenly knocked off work at 11 a. m.

With the sun already in seclusion behind its own blackout curtain of clouds, the four rooms of the Committee were plunged into murky darkness that sent secretaries scurrying for candles and flashlights.

The Safety Committee's evacuation officials rose promptly to the emergency by evacuating themselves to an upper floor.

The document department, engaged in a study of material on what-to-do-in-a-blackout, blindly fumbled their way back to chapter one, paragraph 7—and sent out an SOS for candles and flashlights.

Cause of the light failure was still a mystery up to a late hour this afternoon, although fifth column work on the part of a short circuit was suspected.

Undaunted by it all were Fred Green, Director of Public Information for the Committee, and his assistant, Mary Elizabeth Prim, who carried on by candlelight with true thumbs-up spirit.

Test Blackout Dates Announced

Recently announced test blackouts will take place in the following communities on the dates indicated, the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety states:

Malden	Tonight	9:30 to 10:00
Brockton	Tonight	10:00 to 10:15
Stoneham	Tonight	9:30 to 10:00
Concord	March 6	9:00 to 9:20
Southboro	March 9	9:00 to 9:20
Needham	March 10	9:00 to 9:20
Dedham	March 10	9:00 to 9:20
Norwood	March 10	9:00 to 9:20
Westwood	March 10	9:00 to 9:20
Dover	March 10	9:00 to 9:20
Wellesley	March 12	10:00 to 10:20
Worcester and vicinity	March 12	9:00 to 9:20

First Bay State Autoists in Court For No Use Stamp

Two Massachusetts motorists were brought into the Federal District Court of Massachusetts today, charged with violating the new Federal automobile "use" tax law, in the first prosecution of this kind of offense in New England.

The actions charged Fred F. Becker of Weymouth and Russell C. Rutherford of Georgetown with failing to purchase an automobile "use" tax stamp. The defendants were among the group halted on the highways by internal revenue field agents and inspectors of the Massachusetts Registry of Motor Vehicles in last week's drive to enforce this war tax, according to Edmund J. Brandon, United States Attorney.

"From now on, it will be the policy of this office to prosecute criminally every user of an automobile who wilfully fails to comply with the 'use' tax law," said Mr. Brandon.

Brewster Maine G.O.P. Chairman

BANGOR, Maine, March 6 (AP)—United States Senator Ralph O. Brewster has accepted an invitation to be Permanent Chairman of the Maine State Republican Convention to be held in Portland, April 1 and 2, according to announcement by J. Fred O'Connell of Bangor, Chairman of the State G. O. P.

"No other man in public life today knows Maine and our problems better than the former Governor and junior Senator," said Mr. O'Connell, "and I am delighted that he has found it possible to accept this assignment in these busy times."

Rationing Officials of N. E. Discuss Sugar Distribution

State rationing administrators of the six New England states met today with regional and local officials to iron out various rationing problems connected with controlled distribution of all items now under consideration, but dealing in the main with sugar.

Arrangements now on paper for Bay State distribution of sugar rationing stamp books to clerks of Massachusetts' 72 district courts, and employment problems in connection with civil service, will be discussed at length, Kenneth B. Backman of the Office for Price Administration said. Registration, now planned for local control through schools, will also be considered, he stated.

Meanwhile, the Boston Rationing Board made public a list of persons to whom 212 new 1942 cars were delivered in the Feb. 18 to March 2 period when new cars purchased before Jan. 1 were released to the purchasers.

Among those allowed to take delivery of "frozen" 1942 cars were Alvan T. Fuller, former Republican Governor and owner of a Packard car distributing agency, and members of his family. One went to Mr. Fuller, a second to Lydia, his daughter, a third to Peter, his son, and one each to Mr. and Mrs. Alvan T. Fuller, Jr.

When questioned as to why the Fuller family were allowed to take delivery on five new cars, in face of the severe car shortage, Edward Lucas, Secretary of the Boston Rationing Board, stated, "The Rationing Board had no discretion in the matter as long as proof was presented that the cars were ordered before Jan. 1.

"All the documents regarding the cars released to the Fuller family were in order and showed positive proof that orders had been placed prior to Jan. 1."

At Mr. Fuller's office on Commonwealth Avenue, it was said he was in Florida on vacation and would not be back for two weeks. His son was described as "unavailable." The Secretary added that only the former Governor himself would speak for the family on the subject.

The Rationing Board stated that each individual was required to prove they made a cash deposit or turned in their old car as a down payment before Jan. 1. Business firms, many of which were allowed to receive new cars, had to produce office records establishing proof of the order and records to show that in previous years it was their custom to buy one or more cars.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR RAIN WARMER CLOUDY — TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity—Rain ending early tonight. Little change in temperature. Gentle to moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine: Little change in temperature tonight. Rain in south. Snow and rain mixed in north portion. Rain ending by midnight tonight.

Vermont: Snow and rain-sleet in south portion, ending late today. Colder in the north portion tonight.

Rhode Island: Rain, ending late tonight. Little change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Rain, ending in extreme south portion early tonight. Little change in temperature tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings have been issued.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 2:40 p. m.; height, 10.2 feet. Saturday, 3:02 a. m.; height, 10.4 feet. Light all vehicles by 7:00 p. m.

In First Boston Appearance

By a Staff Photographer

Ice Champions at Hub Revue

Doris Schubach and Walter Noffke of the Springfield Skating Club, National Senior Pairs champions, who will make their Boston debut tonight in the first ice revue of the Commonwealth Skating Club of Boston at the Boston Arena. Leading amateurs of other New England figure-skating clubs will take part in the revue.

Another Submarine Is Launched at Groton

War Activities in New England

New Submarine Launched—Into the fog-shrouded waters of the Thames River in Groton, Conn., today slipped the new $6,000,000 submarine Amberjack, latest of such craft built for the United States Navy by the Electric Boat Company. The submersible, which will soon join Uncle Sam's rapidly expanding fleet, was launched less than 10 months after her keel had been laid.

The launching ceremony took place as wet snow fell and while first-shift workers stood about during their brief lunch period watching the wife of Rear Admiral Randall Jacobs, Chief of the Navy's Bureau of Navigation, name the vessel.

Rhode Island Objector Sentenced—At Providence, R. I., today the State's first conscientious objector was sentenced to 18 months in prison for violation of the Selective Service Act. He was John Swiatkowski of Pawtucket who refused to report to his local draft board for induction last January. More than a score of the youth's fellow Quakers were in Federal District Court when sentence was passed by Judge John P. Hartigan, who pointed out the youth was not being sentenced as a conscientious objector but for violating the draft law.

A Yacht for Uncle Sam—H. Clay Miner of Old Greenwich, Conn., retired President of Century Circuit Theaters, announced today in Florida that he would transfer his yacht Conch to the Coast Guard for the duration. Mr. Miner said the 51-foot craft would be transferred to the Coast Guard at Jacksonville, Fla., by April 1.

New Roads for Fort Devens—The State Public Works Commission today called for bids on construction of two highways leading toward Fort Devens including a traffic circle. The projects are estimated to cost a total of $134,000. Bids will be opened March 24.

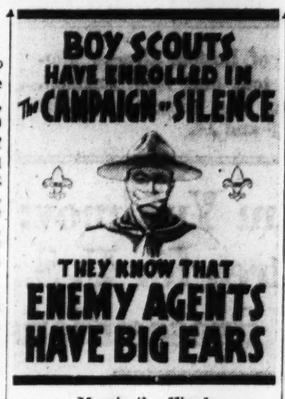
Young Farmers Wanted — The Volunteer Land Corps has announced that it is seeking approximately 2,000 young men and women to work on Vermont and New Hampshire farms for $21 a month plus board and lodging. Boys over 16 and girls over 18 are eligible.

Arthur Root, the Corps' Executive Director, said eight recruiters are covering New England, eastern New York, and Pennsylvania to line up applicants. The student farm work this year would be confined to the two New England States as a test of methods to be applied later in other parts of the Nation, Mr. Root said. Salaries for farm work will be paid by the farmers.

Coast Guard Trains Officers—Preliminary training of 196 college graduates, candidates for commissions in the Coast Guard Reserve, has begun at the New London, Conn., Coast Guard Academy, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox has announced.

The men, between the ages of 20 and 30, were selected from hundreds of applicants throughout the country, the announcement said. It added that the men, members of the first class under the new Coast Guard program, were undergoing a preliminary 30-day training period as apprentice seamen, and those successful would be designated as cadets and would begin a three-month course in officer training.

Rear Admiral R. R. Waesche, Commandant of the Coast Guard, said that upon being commissioned the officers would be called to active duty for the duration of the war.



Mum's the Word

Posters like this will serve to remind some 6,500 Boston Boy Scouts of their silence campaign, pledged last night by Scout Executive O. A. Kitterman, in a move to keep vital information from foreign agents.

Maine State Guard Expands—Plans to expand the Maine State Guard from 500 to 1,000 men is one of the major home defense moves under consideration by Gov. Sumner Sewall and Adj. Gen. George M. Carter. The State Guard, authorized by the Legislature to provide a military defense while the regular National Guardsmen are in Federal service, has been equipped with uniforms, firearms, and other supplies, ready to respond to any emergency call.

Boy Scouts Pledged to Silence—To prevent leakage of information vital to the nation's defense effort more than 6,000 Boy Scouts of the Boston Council were pledged to a campaign of silence last night by Chief Scout Executive O. A. Kitterman.

At a meeting of Scout officials from 18 Massachusetts cities and towns, Joseph M. Loughlin, Director of the First Civilian Defense Area, praised the Scout effort in Civilian Defense.

"We must learn now to keep quiet," McLoughlin said in a prepared speech preceding Scout Executive Kitterman's pledge. "We must learn that we are not to talk 'shop' off the job even to our families and close friends.

"Riding in street cars, buses, elevated trains and as I go to public places, I am amazed to hear information of such vital nature that it should be carefully guarded, openly bandied about by careless men and women. . . .

"To protect our country and our comrades, we must seal our lips."

Police to Guard Reservoirs

Heavy police guards will be thrown about reservoirs which provide Boston with its water supply in order to prevent sabotage during the blackout in greater Worcester next Thursday night, it was disclosed today at the headquarters of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

Col. Robert L. Whipple, Director of the Third Civilian Defense Region, where the blackout is to be held, said today in announcing the plan that "Greater Boston vital water supply could be seriously crippled, even totally cut off, by saboteurs" under cover of darkness.

Letters from Colonel Whipple to heads of the Massachusetts State Guard, State Police, and Metropolitan District Commission, pointed out the importance of such extra protection for the reservoirs and warned of "the ever present danger of fifth columnists." Colonel Whipple said he realized that thousands of Civilian Defense workers would be on duty in the area from 9 to 9:20 p. m. next Thursday, but he pointed out that none of them has police or military authority.

Heavy guards, Colonel Whipple said, should be placed about the Clinton Dam at the Wachusett Reservoir and at near-by vital points.

The Wachusett Reservoir, together with the Quabbin Reservoir which supplies it, furnishes water for more than 1,500,000 residents in the Greater Boston area. It is designed to take care of up to 3,000,000 persons and pours its flood into the Boston area at the rate of about 500,000,000 gallons a day.

N. E. Council in Session

Continued from Page 1

Bowditch said. He estimated the tonnage for railroads might run 6,000,000 tons ahead of last year, straining rail facilities all the more.

Howard S. Palmer, President of the New Haven Railroad, said he believed New England's railroads could meet the tremendous demands thrust upon them if shippers would co-operate in unloading freight quickly.

Taking up the extremely important phase of production labor supply, Arthur C. Gernes, regional representative of the United States Employment Service, urged employers to drop their racial prejudices and their dislike of "big city" labor. He said that some of the larger cities had reservoirs of labor in Negroes, workers with foreign backgrounds, and in women. These should be absorbed into industry before recruiting goes out for 1,000 miles to bring in farm workers, or to lure away those already in useful work.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Display of Books. The History department collections of the Boston Public Library dealing with English civil wars, 1642-1651, and with Oliver Cromwell. Exhibit on the main stairway and Puvis de Chavannes Gallery of the Library. Also books and other material about the opera in connection with the Boston opera season from the music department collections. These exhibits of books continue through March 29.

Lowell Institute Lecture. "The Ivory Gate," fourth of eight in a series on "The Building of Rome," by Dr. Edward Kennard Rand. At the Boston Public Library, 8 p. m. Open to the public without charge.

Ice Review of the Commonwealth Skating Club of Boston. High lighting a cast of amateur skating stars will be Doris Schubach and Walter Noffke, of the Springfield Skating Club, newly crowned national Senior Pairs champions. At the Boston Arena, 9:30 p. m. Admission, 55 cents to $2.20.

Saturday

Color Film entitled "Hawk Mountain," showing pictures of hawks taken from a mountain lookout. Another color motion picture showing the actions of the hummingbird will be shown. At the New England Museum of Natural History, 234 Berkeley Street, Boston, at 10 and 11 a. m.

French lecture. "La Tradition humaniste de la France," by Pierre Brodin, Director du Lycee francais de New York City. In the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library, 11 a. m. There will be an admission charge.

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Ship Models," by Miss Maginnis of the Museum staff, will be the subject of this forenoon discussion. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Luncheon discussion of the Boston Branch Foreign Policy Association. Guest speakers, Arnold Wolfers and Dr. J. Anton DeHaas, will discuss "How Strong is the Axis?" Luncheon at 12:45 p. m., speaking at 1:35 p. m. At the Copley-Plaza. Non-members, $2.35, includes luncheon. Meeting open to non-members Saturday, $1.10.

"America—War and Reconstruction" will be presented by three Smith College professors, sponsored by the Cambridge Smith College Club. At 2:30, Prof. William A. Orton will speak on "War Economics." At 3:30, Prof. Neal B. DeNood, "The Social Basis of Reconstruction." At 8:15, Prof. Hans Kohn, "The Political and Spiritual Bases of War and Peace." All-day ticket, $2.20; afternoon session, $1.65; evening discussion, $1.10. Benefiting the Smith College scholarship fund. At the Cambridge School, 34 Concord Avenue, Cambridge.

Chandu Shad, shadowman, will entertain at the Children's Museum. The program will include the making of shadow pictures of persons and animals through the movements of his hands. At 60 Burroughs Street, 2:30 p. m.

Technicolor movies by Karl Maslowski, "From Seashore to Glacier," is one in a series of lectures under the auspices of the Massachusetts Audubon Society. Mr. Maslowski will take his audience on a figurative trip from South Florida beaches to the glacial mountains of Montana, showing many interesting birds and mammals against a background of brilliant wild flowers. At John Hancock Hall, St. James Avenue, at 2:30 p. m. Open to the public.

Song recital by George Wheeler, tenor, accompanied by Leo Litwin, pianist, at the Gardner Museum. Open to the public at 2:45 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Dedham, in Dedham high school auditorium, Whiting Avenue, 8 p. m.

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Radio Timetable: Page 4

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Luncheon Service . . . Ski Rental Car
SNOW TRAINS SAVE TIRES
BOSTON and MAINE

Nazi Attack on Christianity Forecasts Church Annihilation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 4—The Nazi objective of the complete and permanent annihilation of the Christian Church, because Christianity and Naziism cannot exist in the same world, is frankly set forth in the National Socialist Party's latest pronouncement on religion which has just reached the United States.

"Christianity is of no avail" to Hitlerism, is "so inferior" to Naziism that it "will automatically cease to exist," and only when the "power and influence of the churches is annihilated forever" will the existence of the Reich be assured," this official pronouncement of Nazi policy declares.

The pronouncement bears the signature of Martin Bormann, successor to Rudolf Hess as the Nazi Party Chairman, and an authenticated copy has come into the possession of Douglas Miller, author of the book "You Can't Do Business With Hitler" and for many years an American consular official in Berlin. Mr. Miller has made it available through the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

Both Confessions "Hostile"

In this appeal to German opinion to turn from Christianity in every way, the National Socialist Party discloses that its plan to establish "one Protestant Church of the Reich has been definitely abandoned" and the reason given is that "no differentiation should be made between the various Christian confessions," that the "Protestant Church is just as hostile to us as the Catholic Church."

In consequence the Nazi State, says Herr Bormann, is determined not to promote any over-all or even regimented unity among the Christian faiths still in Germany but rather is desirous of promoting disunity.

"It is in the maintenance and growth of ecclesiastic particularism that the interest of the Reich lies," he explains.

And he adds that "any strengthening of the Protestant Church would only be detrimental to us."

Carefully translated from the original German document circulated by the Nazi party leader, the following are the pertinent quotations from the latest Nazi declaration against religion:

"Irreconcilable" Ideologies

"National Socialist and Christian ideologies are irreconcilable. The Christian Churches are based on the ignorance of mankind and all their efforts tend toward the maintenance of this ignorance among as great a part of the population as possible, for only thus are the Christian Churches able to maintain their power. In contrast to them National Socialism is based on scientific foundations.

"Our National Socialist ideology is by far superior to the conceptions of Christianity which in all essential points are only borrowed from Judaism. This is another reason why Christianity is of no avail to us.

"Nobody would know anything about Christianity if he had not been stuffed with it in his youth.

Comparison With Naziism

"The natural power which makes these innumerable planets move in the universe, is called by us omnipotence or God. The pretension that this cosmic power could be interested in the fate of every single being, of every one of these earthling bacilli—could be influenced by so-called prayers or other astonishing performances, can only be based upon an amazing dose of naivete or else on an officious impudence.

"In contrast to this, we National Socialists claim to live as close as possible to the laws of life and nature. The more we recognize, respect and observe these laws of nature and of life, the more we follow the will of omnipotence. The better we understand the will of omnipotence, the greater will be our achievements.

"The consequence of the irreconcilability of National Socialist and Christian ideologies is that we must refuse to strengthen any existing Christian confession or promote the formation of a new one. At this point no differerentiation should be made between the various Christian confessions. For this reason and because the Protestant Church is just as hostile to us as the (Roman) Catholic Church, the idea of uniting the different Protestant confessions and thereby establishing one Protestant Church of the Reich, has been definitely abandoned. Any strengthening of the Protestant Church would only be detrimental to us.

"For the first time in German history, the Führer has taken national leadership consciously and exclusively into his own hands. Through the party, its member organizations and the associations depending from it the Führer has forged for himself and thus for the German Government an instrument which makes him independent of the Church.

". . . never again can the Church be allowed any influence in national leadership. Such influence must be broken, absolutely and definitely. Only the Government of the Reich, and by its order the party, its member groups and affiliated associations, has the right to leadership."

Detroit Plant Conversion Picture in Brighter Light

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Something has happened here. There aren't as many persons out of work as most everyone thought there would be during conversion of the auto factories to war production.

Although they cautiously speak of it as a "temporary" decline, the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission reports that fewer claims for compensation benefits were filed last week than the week before. And they lay it to "speedier return to work than previously anticipated on the basis of reports of employers."

In other words the employers themselves apparently either overestimated the amount of potential unemployment or underestimated their own ability to get machines and new assembly lines for war goods going, whichever way you want to put it.

Another Cheering Note

Meanwhile there's another cheering note. The Michigan Legislature the other day enacted amendments to the unemployment compensation act increasing maximum benefits from $16 a week for no more than 18 weeks, to $20 a week for 20 weeks. Furthermore the amendments included a cut in the waiting time before receiving benefits from two weeks to one, and provided that benefits shall continue for industrial workers while they do temporary farm work.

All of which puts a new and brighter light on the auto plant conversion picture in Detriot. It may even mean that Michigan after all won't need help from the Federal government, as has been urged strongly in Washington in recent weeks.

Under the new compensation schedule some $52,000,000 will be paid out this year in benefits, it is figured. This would be $12,000,000 more than under the present rates. But with the rapid return to jobs, and the expected record volume of those jobs within the next year, the benefit reserve fund will be fed by progressively larger contributions and likely will not only be able to take care of this added drain, but will be built into a strong position to meet post-war adjustments.

Wendell Lund, executive director of the Commission, reports that a total of 131,485 persons filed claims for benefits during the week ending Feb. 21. This compares with the peak load of 177,348 for the week ending Jan. 10. The number of claims dropped to 86,307 for the week ending Jan. 24, and then began to rise. It was expected that this increase would continue for some time. For the week ending Feb. 14 it stood at 133,328. Then came the drop reported above.

Of course the number of compensation claims paid or filed doesn't tell exactly the number out of work. Some 30,000 workers are not covered by these benefits, some 7,000 more have exhausted their benefits in the last three months and thus can't file for more, and some 10,000 more have for various reasons been denied benefits. Altogether it is estimated that in Michigan today there are around 175,000 out of work.

But compare all this with the Commission's estimate in January, that "the claim load will jump to between 200,000 to 230,000 by Feb 15." And this was just the "claim load" they were talking about. They thought at that time that the number of workers forced out of jobs by this time would be around 300,000.

Many Kept On

Many plants, when they furnished us with reports of anticipated unemployment earlier in the year," Mr. Lund says, "based their estimates on a 15 to 20 per cent conversion of the automobile industry. A higher degree of conversion in recent weeks, however, has resulted in many workers being kept on and in some cases in postponement of layoffs."

Attainment of this high degree of conversion obviously is due, not to discovery by the auto makers that they were able to do something which six months ago they said they couldn't do, but to the speedup in the manufacture of necessary new machine tools, and to the new opportunities provided by final and complete stoppage of passenger car production, something which even labor leaders did not propose six months ago.

The new machine tools have been built, essential new buildings have been erected, and orders and plans have gone through the business office and out into the hands of the production managers. Red tape has been cut, but there still are certain steps which have to be taken, just as in the growing of a fruit tree. In this case the tree is now beginning to bear, with perhaps the good weather having helped it along toward maturity.

No one can reveal how many tanks and airplanes and guns are being built today in the automobile plants of Detroit, Flint, Lansing, Pontiac, Saginaw, and South Bend, but there is no sense of impatience or dissatisfaction in the office here of Ernest Kanzler, new chief of the automotive branch of the War Production Board. Word from Washington also indicates, in spite of the earnest radio plea of Donald M. Nelson the other day for increased war production, that the auto makers are doing just about what is expected of them.

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BEST WISHES FROM THIS SIDE

General Motors

Sent Back to Show Its Good Points

Top: Bullet-ridden Allison liquid-cooled engine which was built in the United States and shot down in an RAF fighter plane in Libya. The power plant has just been returned to the United States and will be exhibited to Allison workmen. Fred C. Kroeger, General Manager of the Allison Division of General Motors Corporation, is shown inspecting the engine when it arrived back home at the Allison factory. Below: "Giving magnificent service" is the sentiment expressed on this sign printed by an RAF soldier on a piece of a food carton. The words of the sign praise the American-built Allison engines and say that the Royal Air Force is fighting behind these engines continuously. The card was found inclosed with the engine when it was uncrated.

Hillman Denies Favoritism on Army Clothing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 6—Sidney Hillman, head of the Labor Division of the War Production Board, flatly denied today charges of Representative Albert J. Engel (R) of Michigan, taken up and widely circulated by the commentator, Fulton Lewis, Jr., over the Mutual Broadcasting System, March 4, that an unfair "agreement" existed with Donald M. Nelson, WPB Chairman, for the distribution of Government orders for men's clothing.

"I regret to say you have been misinformed as to the facts," Mr. Hillman wrote Mr. Engel. Mr. Nelson himself is preparing a similar letter to the Michigan Congressman.

Mr. Engel's accusations were made to the House last Monday. Recalling that Mr. Hillman is the $14,000-a-year head of the C. I. O. Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Mr. Engel charged that allocation of Army clothing contracts are being so distributed that the rival union, the A. F. of L. International Ladies' Garment Workers, of which David Dubinsky is chairman, is getting only a few.

Broadcasting Mr. Engel's charges Mr. Lewis said that WPB had directed the War Department not to award contracts of soldiers' uniforms to any concern which had not been regularly in the business of manufacturing men's clothes, thereby apparently excluding the I. L. G. W.

Mr. Lewis offered letters of Maj. J. R. Bailey of the Quartermaster Corps and Undersecretary of War Robert Patterson, confirming this policy. Some Army-clothing contracts are being produced by factories that have been in the ladies garment field in the past, Mr. Lewis declared, but he charged these contracts are now running out, and they cannot get renewals.

Mr. Hillman's reply did not specifically mention Mr. Lewis but it dealt with the joint attack. Manufacturers hitherto engaged in the ladies garment industry, he said, "have received extensive Government orders for textiles and clothing." In some instances, he said, "within the past six weeks" they have "received a much larger percentage of the total awards of certain clothing items than men's firms."

Mr. Hillman flatly denied the Engel charge that he had entered into an agreement with Mr. Nelson whereby "every last one of the 563,123,583 items of (the Army) clothing enumerated will be made by the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and similar organizations making men's clothing."

"No such agreement is in existence," Mr. Hillman declared.

Mr. Hillman said that the WPB Labor Division had "sought to promote continuity of employment" and a "distribution of Government contracts which would utilize most effectively in the war effort the nation's available labor supply."

Agree on Factory Use

"I do not favor a distribution of contracts which would result in the extension of equipment or employment in any existing industry if there are in existence idle facilities and idle workers who can do the job," he said.

Mr. Hillman's reply was taken to mean that he had recommended a reference policy of using the facilities of manufacturers of men's wear in Army uniforms to compensate for the fact that men drafted from civilian life into the Army will no longer purchase civilian clothes.

He greeted with approval Mr. Engel's statement that "it is absolutely unfair (to undertake) expansion both in factory space and workers, so long as there is unused factory space and so long as there are unemployed workers."

Adopting Mr. Engel's own statements as his own he expressed "thorough agreement" and added, "they constitute the foundation of a sound procurement policy . . (from which) there has been no departure."

Lid Slams on Typewriters

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—An order banning sales and deliveries of new and used typewriters was issued last night and became effective today.

Much of the typewriter industry is being converted to war work and a rationing program to conserve the existing machines is expected soon.

Meanwhile, the new WPB decree permits delivery of typewriters only if they were in transit at midnight, the time the order went into effect, or if they are being delivered by one dealer or distributor to another.

Those who have rented typewriters must return them to the owners by April 1. Anyone who has only one used typewriter may sell it to someone else.

The industry produced 1,266,000 machines in 1941. A month ago it was asked to curtail production immediately by one fourth. Eventually it is to reduce production of standard type machines by 40 per cent and portables by 80 per cent.

Justo Predicts 'Allied' Victory

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, March 6 (AP)—Augustin P. Justo, a Pan-American "good neighbor" while he was President in 1932-38, predicted victory for the United Nations and warned Argentina against isolating itself from the other American republics. It was assume that he would seek to regain the presidency in the 1943 elections.

He made his statement in an interview published in the weekly Argentina Libre, and the results from last Sunday's congressional elections were showing victories for the "break-with-the-Axis" forces. These are Socialists and Radicals opposed to Acting President Ramon S. Castillo and his "policy of prudence" and avoidance of acts of "pre-belligerency."

The Acting President has made no move to break diplomatic relations with Germany, Japan, and Italy, but a resolution to throw out the Axis envoys will be introduced in the Chamber of Deputies when the next Congress meets in May with a House probably aligned against Acting President Castillo's isolationism and the retained Senate on his side.

Sanitary Mission To South America

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—The first of at least six United States sanitary missions that will go to South America is leaving here Saturday for Ecuador, it was disclosed today.

The Ecuadorian mission will be headed by Brig. Gen. George C. Dunham, Army expert on sanitation. General Dunham, on loan to the health and sanitation division of the Inter-American Coordinator's office, will head the entire Latin-American health improvement program.

Informed circles said the program would be begun first in countries on the equator and then work in both directions. The second mission will be sent to Venezuela. Other missions are being planned at present for Peru, Colombia, Brazil, and Uruguay.

In addition to General Dunham, the six-man mission to Ecuador will include Dr. Walter C. Earle, who will be chief medical officer, and Wyman Stone, engineering officer.

The sanitary missions were provided for in a resolution passed at the recent meeting of American foreign ministers in Rio de Janeiro.

Senators to Open Sugar Supply Probe

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—The Senate Finance Committee authorized yesterday an investigation of the control and regulation of the nation's sugar supply in a move that Chairman Walter F. George (D) of Georgia said might lead to revision of the Sugar Quota Act to make its operations more flexible.

Senator George said there had been suggestions that a move might be made to suspend the Quota Act, under which imports now are regulated and benefit payments are made to domestic producers. He said the committee was interested in learning whether changes in the Act would be necessary to insure an adequate domestic supply.

The question of price also was involved, he said, since there was doubt that sugar could be imported under present tariffs and sold at a profit under the price levels which have been fixed.

Canada Faces Crisis on Price Ceiling; Wheat Farmers Seek Exception

By Bruce Hutchison
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 6—Canada's horizontal price ceiling now faces its first serious test. A campaign by the wheat farmers of the prairies threatens to pierce the ceiling and expose the Government's basic economic policy to progressive damage.

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board, which is charged with the duty of holding prices at their 1941 level, regards the demand of the farmers for increased wheat prices as a challenge which must be carefully handled lest it open the way for increases in all other prices.

A grave political difficulty is at once posed for the Canadian Government. On one hand the price administrators insist that no exceptions to the ceiling can be allowed. On the other the Government's prairie supporters in Parliament threaten to break with it and sources close to the Government declare that James Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, was ready to resign if wheat prices were not increased. During the next week the Government will seek a formula which will satisfy the Farm Bloc and at the same time preserve the ceiling intact.

Superficially, this is a quarrel between the price administrators and the farmers but in a larger sense all Canada is involved, because all Canada is protected by the price ceiling. Should the farmers break it other industries will demand similar treatment, and an advance in price here and there could quickly become a general retreat from the price policy and a collapse into inflation.

Farmers Balk at Subsidy

The present trouble arose when the Government proposed to set wheat prices at 75 cents a bushel and pay the farmers in addition a bonus of 15 cents, giving them 90 cents altogether. The farmers are ready to accept 90 cents, but only as a price, not in part as a subsidy. Their reason is that they want to establish now their right to get higher prices when the world wheat market recovers in the future. They declare that it is outrageous to peg their prices at the sub-normal 1941 level when the prices of most industries were relatively high then and are so pegged.

Back of all this is a process which most Canadians do not understand but which will vitally affect every Canadian household during the next six months.

Canada is now about to make very serious sacrifices in the war. Up to now, for the great mass of Canadians, sacrifice has been offset by an increase in income. While this has been known in a general way figures have just been compiled to prove it in detail.

They show in a word that, contrary to many public statements by responsible cabinet ministers, the national income has risen during the war faster than the amount of income used in the war.

In other words, more income is available to the people than before the war, and this fact is proved by figures showing an actual increase in the number of persons employed in consumers' good industries.

These figures caused complete amazement in Ottawa where the Government has always declared that 44 per cent of the national income is going into the war at a definite sacrifice of civilian living standards. Instead, it is now argued by competent experts that not more than 30 per cent of the national income is going into the war

But this condition will not last much longer. Canada is about to lower its living standard suddenly and drastically. There is no economic theory about this, and the change will not be effected merely to avoid inflation. The reason lies in an actual shortage of materials needed to make goods. This shortage sets the stage for inflation and inflation can only be avoided if the high money income of the nation is drained off before it can exert pressure on prices.

Taxes and Rationing

The Wartime Prices and Trade Board has warned the Government publicly that it must effect this draining off process or it will be impossible to hold the price ceiling against the pressure of consumers with plenty of money in their pockets.

The Government is attempting this process now by a large public loan and more will follow along, no doubt, with more taxes. Paralleling fiscal action will be rationing in one form or another, though the price administrators hope to avoid coupon rationing except in gasoline if they can. Their experiment in a kind of voluntary sugar ration—with hoarders already punished in the courts—has been successful.

The main problem before the Government, as its newspaper supporters have been pointing out vigorously in the last few days, is now plain. It must increase war production, put more workers into war production and take many more out of civilian production.

One of the first steps will be to increase production of foodstuffs needed in Britain by a policy of "freezing" farm labor to the land and, by bonusing the farm worker, attracting more people to the farms.

But it is clear from the recent critical tone of leading Liberal newspapers that the Government is, and will continue to be, under heavy pressure to expand production all along the line—a need which has tended to become obscured somewhat by the current debate on conscription for overseas military service.

Winnipeg Halts Wheat Futures Deals

By the Canadian Press

Winnipeg, Manitoba, March 6

Trading in wheat futures was not permitted to open today on Winnipeg Grain Exchange, although the cash grain and coarse grains markets operated as usual.

It was understood here that wheat futures trading was stopped pending an important announcement from Ottawa.

The Grain Exchange released a statement received from George H. McIvor, Chairman of the Canadian Wheat Board, at Ottawa, stating the Federal Government's intention to increase the intial price of wheat from its present level of 70 cents a bushel for No. 1 Northern, basis Lakehead and Vancouver.

Viereck to Seek New Trial

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—George Sylvester Viereck's counsel said today he would ask a new trial for his client, convicted of violating the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

Denied bond, the German-born author and publicist was held in the District jail. A jury of 10 men and two women convicted him in about two hours last night after a 12-day trial.

The Government declared that Mr. Viereck described himself only as an "author and journalist," and withheld mention of propaganda activities, when registering with the State Department as an agent of German interests.

Daniel F. Cohalan, Mr. Viereck's attorney, said that if the new trial application was denied, the case would be carried to the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Viereck's conviction carries a possible penalty of two to six years imprisonment and a fine of up to $3,000. Justice F. Dickinson Letts deferred the sentencing to a date yet to be set.

In final arguments, Special Prosecutor William Power Maloney declared the evidence showed clearly that Mr. Viereck was "the American mouthpiece of the Nazis in Berlin—the American apostle of the murderous, lying rogues of the Wilhelmstrasse." The defense maintained that the Government had failed to show that Mr. Viereck had been guilty of un-American activities. Instead, they pictured him as a loyal American citizen who was a proponent of good relations with his native Germany.

Mr. Viereck did not testify.

Tom Mooney

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6 (AP)—Tom Mooney, who passed on here today, was a labor leader who served 22 years in prison for the 1916 San Francisco Preparedness Parade bombing and became the key figure in one of the most remarkable legal records in American court history.

Mr. Mooney and Warren K. Billings were convicted respectively of first and second degree murder in the Market Street blast which killed 10 persons and injured 40. Mr. Mooney fought for freedom, contending he was "framed" by perjured testimony because of his labor activities.

President Wilson intervened and Mr. Mooney's capital sentence was commuted to life imprisonment, the same sentence Mr. Billings had received. Labor and other groups clamored for his freedom and his case went before the United States Supreme Court four times. He was pardoned Jan. 7, 1939, by California's new Democratic Governor, Culbert L. Olson, and released from San Quentin Prison.

Watchman Sentenced In Crossing Fatality

DETROIT, March 6 (AP)—Tommy Ross, crossing watchman for the Pere Marquette Railroad was sentenced today to 17 months to 15 years in state's prison for his failure to lower crossing gates, thus contributing to a fatal automobile-train collision.

Tried without a jury, Mr. Ross told Recorder's Judge John V. Brennan he could drink more than six bottles of beer and still perform his duties. He admitted drinking six bottles shortly before the accident and that he "sort of forgot to function."

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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

NYA Orchestra Gives Concert For Women's Clubs Institute

A concert by the NYA orchestra originally planned for the spring meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs in Swampscott, was presented yesterday at the Federation's monthly Club Institute in the auditorium of the Boston Young Women's Christian Association.

The change of date was explained by Mrs. David A. Westcott, the Federation's President, who, in introducing the conductor, Arthur Fiedler, said, "We realized that because of the draft, this group of artists will not be able to remain together for many months longer and that if we wanted to hear them we had better do so soon."

Among the reports made at yesterday's meeting was one from Mrs. Thomas Hunter, President of the Shrewsbury Woman's Club, who told how her club raised $46,372.50 in a single day—January 10—when they conducted a drive to sell defense bonds and stamps. "One of our members," she said, "was quite overcome when someone whom she was soliciting, bought a $20,000 bond outright. When I came upon her," she added, "I found her recuperating over a hot chocolate in the corner drug store."

She told, on the other hand, how one little boy walked two miles to turn in some empty bottles and thus get money enough for a ten-cent defense stamp. Although, she said, January 10 was a cold day with snow, sleet, and rain to hinder the work, no one's spirits were in the least dampened, as witness the result. Shrewsbury, she added, has a population of about 8,000.

David Crockett, a member of the staff of radio station WRUL in Boston, was the chief speaker of the meeting, his subject being "Spreading the Truth in the News."

It was with the outbreak of the war in 1939, Mr. Crockett said, that the workers at WRUL—until that time only a moderately active station—realized that a great opportunity was theirs to broadcast truthful news as a countermeasure to Germany's false-propaganda broadcasts to the conquered countries.

"We saw," he said, "the demoralizing effect which the shortwave radio pronouncements from Berlin had on the French, and it was then that we first got some idea of the power wielded by radio news."

From radiocasting in 8 or 9 languages, WRUL soon expanded its list until now, Mr. Crockett said, it sends daily in 21 languages and on some days in 25.

One of the first of the station's experiences with this type of radiocast—indeed, he said, the incident which really brought home to the station the meaning of what they were doing and could do—occurred immediately after the fall of Norway. Hitler was radiocasting to all the Norwegian ships then on the high seas that they should return to their home ports where, so the propaganda said, they could aid in the reconstruction of Norway. The Norwegian Minister, Wilhelm de Morgenstierne, came to Walter Lemmon, Director of WRUL, and urged that he use the station's facilities to send direct shortwave messages to these ships in the Norwegian language, telling them the truth and assuring them that if they returned to Norway they would only fall into enemy hands. The result, Mr. Crockett said, was that WRUL is credited today with having saved 900 ships for the United Nations. All of these 900 Norwegian vessels now use Boston as their home port, he added.

State House Women To Hear Dr. Waters

Dr. Miriam Van Waters, Superintendent of the Women's Reformatory at Framingham, will speak at the meeting of the State House Women's Club Monday evening at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street, Boston, describing her activities and experiences in her present position and as a member of the National Youth Commission.

Events for the evening include an Executive Board meeting at 5 o'clock, dinner at 6, and a business session at 7 o'clock. Mrs. Clarence C. Beasley will sing, accompanied by Mrs. Norman Corwin.

The meeting is in the hands of the Club's Committee on Health and Conservation. Miss Mildred Givan is Chairman and she will be assisted by Miss Anna H. Reed, Vice-Chairman, and by Miss Ethel M. Jones.

Miss Gertrude M. Cloney, President, will preside, and Miss Isabelle J. Pratt is Chairman of Hospitality.

'Junior Concert' Of Music Club

The Music Lovers' Club of Boston is presenting a "Junior Concert" Tuesday in the Copley-Plaza, Boston at 10:45 a. m.

The artists are: Dorothy Piper, piano; Nuvart Boghosian, soprano; Raymond Toubman, oboe; Louis Siagel, violin; Donald Sullivan, tenor, and William Pollard, piano.

As is usual with concerts presented by this group, service men in uniform will be admitted free of charge.

G.O.P. Women Plan A Fashion Show

The Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts announces a Fashion Show for its members at luncheon on Tuesday, March 17, at 1 o'clock, presenting a pre-view of spring fashions.

The committee in charge of the affair includes Mrs. Charles P. Howard, the Club's First Vice-President, as chairman and Mrs. Henry H. Newell, Mrs. Charles P. White, Mrs. Robert Hosmer Morse, Jr., Mrs. Robert W. Anderson, Mrs. Walter P. Baker, Mrs. Howard P. Claussen, Mrs. William P. Davis, Miss Margaret Dunn, Mrs. Clark F. Higgins, Mrs. Charles S. Jeffrey, Mrs. James Hunter Orr, Mrs. William C. Cusack, Mrs. Frederic A. Eustis, Mrs. Edward P. Furber, Mrs. Pierce Pearmain, Mrs. Maurice M. Traynor, Mrs. George K. Woodworth, Mrs. Alexander Whiteside, and Mrs. Adolph Leeds.

Lawrence Women Sponsoring Talks

A talk on "Shawls" by Mrs. Frank Brigham, and one on "Antiques" by Malcolm Watkins, will be features of the all-day meeting of the Lawrence Woman's Club Tuesday.

The morning session will open at 10 o'clock in the Lawrence Young Women's Christian Association, and there will be antiques, shawls, and cameos on exhibit.

Luncheon will be served at noon in Houghton Hall, the hostesses being Mrs. Howard M. Roope, Mrs. David Bruce, Mrs. Brainerd Smith, Mrs. Hezekiah P. Poore, Mrs. Walter C. Wilson, and Mrs. Roland H. Sherman.

At 2:15 there will be a quarter-hour of music by Bruce Norman, followed by a talk on "Personality in Entertaining."

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6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour
7:30 p. m.—World Affairs (English).
8:00 p. m.—News for Brazil (Portuguese).
8:45 p. m.—Newsin Portuguese for Brazil.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program.
10:45 p. m.—Late News in Spanish.

WBOS 11.87 (25.6m)

4:55 p. m.—Spanish.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese.
7:00 p. m.—English.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—English.

Today on Short Waves

London—5:30 p. m.—London Letter, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m., GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—6:15 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.
London—6:55 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—8:00 p. m. — Democracy Marches. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRS, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.
Sydney—8:25 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ10, 9.59 meg., 31.4 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRS, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRS, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.
Moscow—10:15 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.6 meg., 25.9 m.
London—10:30 p. m.—London Calling. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRS, 2.91 meg., 102.9 m.
Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—"Les Llego Su San Martin," comedy in Spanish. TGWA, 6.68 meg., 31.3 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

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African Drums To Beat Tempo At Institute

The monthly International Evening and Open House at the International Institute, 190 Beacon Street, Boston, to be held this evening at 8 o'clock, will feature the rhythm of drums and of the dance, dances from India and from America, drums and chants from Africa.

The artists presenting the program are Sumita Devi, pupil of the Indian poet Rabindranath Tagore; Gayl Partlow of New York, student of Florence Fleming Noyes who founded the American school of rhythm bearing her name; and Africanus Schaack of Liberia, assisted by Donald Joseph.

An informal reception, with refreshments, is to follow the program, with members of the Board and of the Senior and Junior Advisory Councils of the Institute acting as hosts.

This is the second of such programs, inaugurated last month with an evening of Scandinavian music.

Pourers will be Mrs. Dexter Thurber of Brookline, Mass., and Miss Bertha Remick of Sharon, Mass. The program has been planned and will be announced by Patricia Parmelee, Activities Director of the Institute. Miss Parmelee was associated last year with the staff of the American Common at the New York World's Fair where similar programs were staged throughout the final months of the fair.

Ruth Posselt

New England concert violinist who appeared as soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra in the regular Friday concert series at Symphony Hall this afternoon. She may be heard again tomorrow evening with the Symphony Orchestra.

See No Shortage While Beer Trucks Get Tires

(This is the second in a group of articles giving varied expressions of opinion upon the impact of the war on New England's $200,000,000 milk industry.)

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Only a few hours after Leon Henderson's warning out of Washington that motorists are riding on their last set of tires possibly for three years, labor representatives of milk wagon drivers and creamery workers marched up Beacon Hill this morning to tell Gov. Leverett Saltonstall that 'as long as beer trucks can get tires, we refuse to believe that there can be a shortage of tires for the delivery of milk."

The Union officials pointed out that no order had been given to milk companies compelling them to deliver milk every other day instead of daily, and as a result only 80 per cent of the industry in Greater Boston has given up daily deliveries. They felt that this enabled the other 20 per cent to chisel into the business of those attempting to be patriotic.

"If there is a tire shortage sufficiently serious to compel milk deliveries every other day, why not make alternate day deliveries an order instead of a request?" asked Mathew A. Dunn, and Joseph P. Lane, spokesmen for the Milk Wagon Drivers and Creamery Workers Local 380. "And why permit beer trucks to have tires under the rationing order while taking tires away from the delivery of milk which is an essential and healthful product?"

Unfair Competition

At a later conference with the State Milk Control Board, the Union leaders contended for a return to daily milk deliveries in order to keep men in jobs and to prevent unfair competition. They claimed that many milk companies are still delivering every day despite the appeal to patriotism, and that many companies are even making special deliveries.

The point was raised by labor representatives that most of the large milk companies had tires in storage for two years of normal deliveries on a daily basis.

One the other hand, testimony was made today by Howard W. Selby, General Manager of United Farmers Co-operative Creamery Association, to the effect that the every-other-day milk deliveries had saved 42 per cent of the mileage of his company's trucks without altering the high standards of delivery services. Consumers were found to be largely in favor of getting two quarts every other day instead of one quart daily, on the possibility of lower milk costs, and the desire to be patriotic.

Price Increase Prevented

What savings have been effected through the change in delivery schedules have been offset by the increasing costs of labor and operating expenses. But the savings have prevented any further increases in consumer prices, Mr. Selby stated.

The 42 per cent reduction in truck mileage he attributed to the combined factors of making every-other-day deliveries, eliminating special deliveries and making all deliveries on a daylight basis.

The United Farmers have stuck to the policy of dismissing no workers. But they reserve the right not to hire other workers when some driver is called into the military service.

Protection Policy

Mr. Selby claimed that there was less need in New England to be disturbed over possible unemployment in the delivery systems than in most other places, since the companies have adopted a strict policy of protection of their workers.

"It is my personal opinion," stated Mr. Selby, "that we will see many economies enter the industry as the result of this war, economies that will be permanently adopted for the good of the whole milk business.

"The every other day delivery is a type of program being adopted generally throughout the country, but we understand labor organizations in some places are not as friendly to the move as has been generally evidenced here in Greater Boston. We have enjoyed the full co-operation and support not only of our customers, but also of our drivers and working men.

"The customers feel that they are helping in a patriotic move and the drivers realize that they are helping to conserve some of the vital essentials of warfare. Some other communities are reported as having undertaken this three-point plan but have been obliged to change their course because the attitude of organized labor was such that they insisted on continuing daily operations, fearful that there would be a reduction in employment if efficiencies were applied in their area."

N. E. Girl Symphony Orchestra Soloist

Backstage after rehearsal, the young composer was telling the young violinist how pleased he was with her performance of his new concerto, when the reporter dropped in on them yesterday, at Symphony Hall. That last movement, which was difficult, she had played off "like a Trojan," Samuel Barber declared with enthusiasm. The violinist, Miss Ruth Posselt, was soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra this afternoon and will be tomorrow night, in a program including the new concerto by the Pennsylvania composer.

The first time she played it, with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, was at the Berkshire Symphonic Festival last summer. Better known in Europe probably than in her native land, Miss Posselt loves to play for American audiences. "They are marvelous," she said, "pushing back the long yellow bob which gives her a Peter Pan air. On the whole, she added, she found the American orchestras superior to those of Europe, except in the largest music centers. And as for Mr. Koussevitzky, "it is a joy to work with him. He has a marvelous ear for orchestral colorings, and so much brilliance, and is so inspiring."

Each new piece of work, she explained, and her brown eyes were deep and shining, she approaches with the feeling that it is going to be the best and most enjoyable task she ever tackled. When she practices she works intensely, till she can do no more, but does not spend the long hours at a stretch which some musicians find advisable. Her career began at the age of four, in her native city of Medford, Mass., and of course she had to have a tiny violin. She has had many instruments since then.

She was only eight when she made her concert début, in Carnegie Hall, New York. That was followed by a concert in Symphony Hall, Boston. Ten years ago she made her first appearance in Europe, and since then has toured about every European country. She left Spain just before the revolt started, and during the last few years has had a similar experience in each country now in Nazi hands. Just before Holland was occupied she canceled her ten remaining concerts there and left. She was playing in Paris just before the Germans invaded France.

Her father was a singer in the old Boston Opera Company. Her mother has also been a singer, and a teacher of French and Latin. She coached the child violinist so that she always made up the school work omitted on account of concert engagements. Her five sisters are in musical work, too. Miss Posselt studied with Ondriček, and went through the French repertory with Jacques Thibaud, with whom she later toured Europe. About 18 months ago she married the concert master and assistant conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Richard Burgin, who was born at Warsaw, of Russian parents.

They thought it would be convenient if they could get an apartment in Boston, near Symphony Hall, but Back Bay apartments have restrictions that hamper the work of concert musicians, and two of them together! So they took a house in Cambridge, where they can make all the music they want, Mrs. Burgin in her studio, and her husband in his. Every so often they exchange ideas and compare notes, and evidently find it a good deal of fun. P. P. S.

State Literature Chairman To Address Fourth District

Among district events next week will be the Fourth District Conference to be held at the Unitarian Parish House, Jamaica Plain, on March 10, at 1:30 o'clock, with the Jamaica Plain Tuesday Club acting as hostess.

The club's President, Mrs. Marguerite D. High, will introduce Mrs. Fletcher P. Osgood, Fourth District Director, who will preside. Speakers on the program will be Mrs. George Davis of Deerfield, Chairman of the State Federation's Literature Department, and Mrs. Benjamin D. Miller of Waban, Fourth District Adviser.

On March 13 the Somerset Woman's Club will be hostess for the Third District American Home Conference in the Federated Church, High Street, Somerset. An all-day meeting, the first session will convene at 10:30 a. m., when Mrs. James W. Sears will speak on "At the End of the Rainbow" and Mildred Beryl Palmer on "The Changing American Home." Music by the Somerset Club's chorus will follow.

Luncheon will be at 12:30 o'clock in the Parish House, School Street, and reservations are requested to be in the hands of Mrs. Waldron H. Rogers, 585 Main Street, Somerset, by March 9.

The afternoon session at 2:15 o'clock will have as a feature a lecture by Mrs. Enid Louise Fairbairn on "Early American Homes and How to Furnish Them," and there will be a musical program by Mrs. Eva Wilde Terry, violin; Mrs. Lottie Bloom Sandler, clarinet; Miss Mary V. Anthony, piano, and Mrs. Vida Pearson Turner, contralto.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are announcements of "The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition. The list is a portion of the total of 281 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these newscasts. It will appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—Daily, 1:15 p. m., WNAB, 1450kc.
New London—No regular time assigned, WNLC, 1490kc.

Maine

Bangor—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:15 p. m., Saturdays 12:45 p. m., WABI, 1230kc.
Lewiston—Mondays to Fridays, 11:30 a. m., WCOU, 1240kc., Monday Time; News.
Portland—Week days, 12:30 p. m., WGAN, 560kc.
Presque Isle—Week days, 5 p. m., WAGM, 1450kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Week days, 12:45 p. m., direct from Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building, WMEX, 1510kc.
Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building. Mondays to Fridays, 4:30 p. m., 11.79mc (25.4m); 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m). Repeated by transcription from studios of WRUL. Mondays to Fridays, 6:45 p. m., 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m), WRUL and WRUW.
Greenfield—Week days, 2:15 p. m., WHAI, 1240kc.
New Bedford—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 2:45 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.
Pittsfield—Monday through Fridays, 4:45 p. m., WBRK, 1340kc.
Springfield—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 1:45 p. m., WMAS, 1450kc.
West Yarmouth—Mondays to Saturdays, inclusive 10:30 a. m., WOCB, 1240kc.

New Hampshire

Portsmouth — No regular time assigned, WHEB, 750kc.

Rhode Island

Pawtucket—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 5 p. m.; Saturdays, 2 p. m., WPCI, 1420kc.

Vermont

Burlington—Week days, 2 p. m., WCAX, 620kc.
Rutland—Week days, 9:45 a. m., WSYB, 1390kc.
St. Albans—Mondays to Fridays, inclusive, 11:30 a. m., WQDM., 1420kc.
Waterbury—Daily, 11 a. m., WDEV, 550kc.

Shortwave

Boston—The Christian Science Monitor Tower News direct from the Tower of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building: Mondays to Fridays, 4:30 p. m., 11.79mc (25.4m); 15.35mc (19.5m), 6.04mc (49.6m). Repeated by transcription from studios of WRUL, Mondays to Fridays, 6:45 p. m., 9.70mc (30.9m), 11.73mc (25.6m), 6.04mc (49.6m), WRUL and WRUW.

Republic of Panama

Colon—Week days, 7:30 a. m., HP5K, 6.008mc (49.1m).
Panama City—Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, 12 noon, Miramar HP5B (shortwave), 6.04mc (49.56m).

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News raidocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by record.

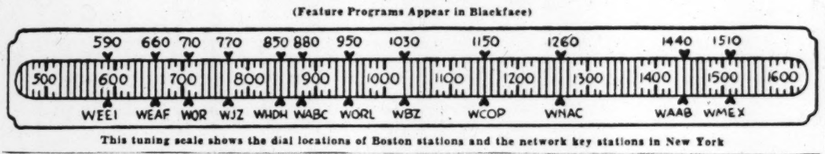
Christian Science Program

For Sunday, March 8

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Philadelphia Orchestra.	Sports and Music
3:15 News	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	Sports and Music
3:30 News; Snapshots	"John's Other Wife"	"Pepper Young's Family"	Philadelphia Orchestra.	Sports and Music
3:45 Studio Speakers	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Eugene Ormandy, cond.	Sports and Music
4:00 United We Stand	Arthur Tracey, songs	"Backstage Wife"	Philadelphia Orchestra	Sports and Music
4:15 Josef Cherniavsky's	Studio talk	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Sports Matinee	Sports and Music
4:30 Musical Camera	Studio talk	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Harper House"; drama
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, News	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 "Mary Marlin"	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Dramatic Sketch	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	"Superman"; sketch	"We, the Abbotts"	Jack Armstrong; drama	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	Musical Roundup	'Capt. Midnight'; drama	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Don Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; Talk	"The Town Crier"; talk
6:30 Frank Harper; songs	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00 Amos 'n' Andy	Leighton Noble's Orch.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News	Staley Players; drama
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	Garden Talk	News of the World	Red Nichol's Orchestra	Five Star News; Defense
7:30 "How'm I Doin'?";	Grand Central Station	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"The Lone Ranger";	Bing Crosby, songs
7:45 Bob Hawk; orch.	Grand Central Station	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	Jan Garber's Music
8:00 Kate Smith Hour;	Wheeler-Ladd, comedi-	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News"	"PM" Reporter
8:15 Claude Rains,	ans; songs; guest	Graham; orchestra	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	Singing Legionnaires
8:30 drama; guests; or-	Milton Berle, Shirley	"Information, Please!"	Russell Bennett's Note-	The Lyric Theater
8:45 chestra; E. Davis	Ross; guest; orchestra	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	book	The Lyric Theater
9:00 "Playhouse," with	Dramatic sketch	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15 Ray Bloch's Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Colonial News Service	"Classical Album"
9:30 First Nighter; B.	March of Time	Party Louise Massey;	Raymond Scott's Orch.	"Classical Album"
9:45 Luddy's Or.; News	March of Time; News	Singing Westerners; or	"Mischief Makers"; children's	"Classical Album"
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Party Line"; variety	Captain Flagg and Ser-	Network Sports	Five Star News
10:15 Sports Talk	P. Murray., Pres., C. I. O.	geant Quirt; drama	Network Sports	Dance Orchestra
10:30 "A World at War"	Treasury Star Parade	"The Night of March 6";	Network Sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	Income Tax; Defense	orchestra; vocalists	Network Sports	Ray Noble's Orchestra
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Sports program	Glen Miller's Orchestra
11:15 Weather; Leighton	Music You Want	Local news; Music	Sports program	Don Polvere's Orchestra
11:30 Noble's Or.; Mas-	Music You Want	"Unlimited Horizons"; or	Sports program	Day's End; music
11:45 ter Works of Music	Music You Want	dramatization	Sports program	Music; News

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "On Your Toes"	"Musical Clock"; News	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; News	Reveille Roundup	Talk; Music	News Service	
7:45 News; War summary	News	"Good Morning" music	Organ Recital	
8:00 News of the World	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells" music	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs	George and Dixie; News	Morning Watch	"Post Exchange"; Army
8:30 Carl Moore Variety	"Headline News; Music	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Camp program
8:45 Show; News	Morning Toast	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Sterling Young's Orch.
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	News; Gretch'n McMull'n	"News and Rhythm"	News Service	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	Merry-Go-Round; music	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Bandleader's Parade	"Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	Merry-Go-Round; Talk	Jim's Texas Ramblers
9:45 590 Presents	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Musical Early Edition	Jim's Texas Ramblers
10:00 "March of Youth";	"Millwheel"; music	"Yesterday and Today";	Baritone; organ	Studio program
10:15 play; music; games	News; Music	musical program	Australian News	"Handy Andy"
10:30 Salute So. America	Rakov's Orchestra	Allen Prescott's Orch.	"Rainbow House"; youth	Shopping News
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	Rakov's Orchestra	Interior Decorating	show with Bob Emery	Shopping News
11:00 News; Def. salvage	The Band Played On	"Lincoln Highway";	BBC News	John Kiley; J. McMaster
11:15 American Folklore	"Junior Victory Army"	dramatic sketch	"Junior Musicale"; songs	John Kiley; J. McMaster
11:30 Concerts in the Park	Arthur Ward, songs	America the Free; Victor	U. S. Army Band	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
11:45 Gardener's Clinic	Richard Liebert, organ	Arden's Or.; chorus	U. S. Army Band	Five Star News
12:00 Theater of Today;	News; "Man on the	"Musical Roundup"	"Boston's Future"; talk	"Rhythm Revue"; Sports
12:15 Joan Tetzel	Farm"	"Consumer's Time"	Dept. of Agriculture	Town Crier
12:30 "Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	Ilka Chase; orchestra;	"Italian Melodies"	Concert Melodies
12:45 wood"; drama	Hour; speakers; orch.	vocalist; guests	"Italian Melodies"	'Monitor Views the News'
1:00 News	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	News Service	'Farm Women & Victory'	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15 Radio Bulletin;	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	Coast Guard Dixie, songs	Coast Guard Program	Vivenne Cameron,
1:30 Science Adventures;	Contrasts in Melody	"Call to Youth"; talk	Colonial Network Orch.	Ann Bromberg, soprano
1:45 Symphonettes	News Service	Transcribed music	Colonial Network Orch.	Short Story Editor
2:00 News; Of Men and	Metropolitan Opera:	U. S. Marine Band	Benny Goodman's Orch.	Victory Program
2:15 Books	Mozart's "Don Giovan-	U. S. Marine Band	Benny Goodman's Orch.	Victory Program
2:30 Brush Creek Follies.	ni"; Ezio Pinza; Rose	People's Lobby; speakers	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	Nancy Mace, soprano
2:45 Brush Creek Follies	Bampton; Alexander	Matinee in Rhythm	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	Five Star News
3:00 Country Journal	Kipnis; Jarmila No-	Patti Chapin, songs;	M. I. T.-Dartmouth Col-	Sports results
3:15 Country Journal	voina; Charles Kull-	Parent-Teacher Assn.	lege debate: "U. S.	Sports results
3:30 United We Stand	man; Bidu Sayao; Mack	Campus Capers: variety	Should Abolish All Pro-	Sports results
3:45 United We Stand	Harrell; Bruno Walter,	program; News	tective Tariffs"	Sports results
4:00 "Young Americans	conductor	"Down Mexico Way";	Colonial Network Orch.	Sports results
4:15 in the Making"	Metropolitan Opera:	musical drama	Colonial Network Orch.	Sports results
4:30 News; Cherniavsky's	Mozart's "Don Giovan-	"Air Youth of America";	Sports Matinee	"Harper House"; drama
4:45 Musical Camera	ni"; Bruno Walter, con-	Dance Orchestra	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:00 Cleveland Orchestra,	ductor	Dramatic sketch	Glen Miller's Orchestra.	Melody Mirror
5:15 Arthur Rodzinski,	Opera: "Don Giovanni",	Dramatic sketch	Glen Miller's Orchestra.	Melody Mirror
5:30 conductor	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Musical Roundup	Glen Miller's Orchestra.	Melody Mirror
5:45 Classical Orchestra	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	War Reporter	Glen Miller's Orchestra.	Five Star News
6:00 News comments	News; Herb Lewis, songs	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Don Polvere's Orchestra.
6:15 Bill Cunningham	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Town Crier
6:30 Frazier Hunt, News	Sports Digest; Defense.	Musical Rendezvous	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today.	News Review	Dramatization	Memory Lane	Sports reports
7:00 "This Is War"; Nor-	"This Is War"; drama;	"This Is War"; drama;	"This Is War"; drama;	"This Is War"; drama,
7:15 man Corwin; drama	Norman Corwin, dir.	Norman Corwin, direct'r	Norman Corwin, direct'r	Norman Corwin, direct'r
7:30 "Calling Pan Amer-	"Ellery Queen"; mystery	"Confidentially Yours";	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Kate Smith, songs
7:45 ica"; folksongs	drama	Melodic Moods	"Inside of Sports"	Treasury Star Parade
8:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"The Green Hornet";	"Abie's Irish Rose";	"Treasure Hour of Song";	"Lest We Forget"
8:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	drama	comedy sketch	Josephine Tuminia	Rhythm Ramblers
8:30 "Hobby Lobby"; D.	"Swap Night"; H. Allen	"Truth or Consequences";	Chicago Theater: 'Marion	101st Vets. Ass'n: Songs.
8:45 Smith, conductor	Smith, conductor	quiz program	Clare Night"; "Attilio	Kate Mendelssohn, piano
9:00 "Your Hit Parade";	Charlie Barnett's Orch.	National Barn Dance:	Baggiore; Bruce Foote;	Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Charlie Barnett's Orch.	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	guests; guests	cal Album
9:30 Orch.; vocalists	Frontline Headlines	Hotshots; Glen Welty's	Harry James' Orchestra	Pages From the Classi-
9:45 "Saturday Night	"Meet the Band"	Orchestra; guest	Harry James' Orchestra	cal Album
10:00 Serenade"; music	Bob Ripley; "Believe It	Sports Newsreel	Cedric Foster, News	Olympics - New York
10:15 Public Affairs	or Not"	Charles Dant's Orchestra	America Preferred: Ray	hockey game
10:30 Income tax talk;	"Remember, Pearl Har-	Ted Steele's Studio Club	Lev, pianist	Olympics-New York
10:45 News; Sports	bor"; orch.; speakers	Sports program	News Service	Five Star News
11:00 John T. Frederick	News; Music	News Service	"California Melodies";	U. S. Marine Band
11:15 Weather; Leighton	Dance Orchestra	Local News; Music	orchestra; soloist	Don Polvere's Orchestra
11:30 Noble's Or.; Cab	Dance Orchestra	Riverboat Revels; Pete	Wally Johnson's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45 Calloway's Orch.	Dance Orchestra	Brescia's Orchestra	Wally Johnson's Orch.	Day's End; News

Shoppers for Sunday's Dinner Find Prices Moving Upgrade

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Although food prices jumped upward three per cent in Massachusetts during February as compared with January, and the food index of the State Division on the Necessaries of Life for February was 23.7 per cent higher than February of last year, shoppers in Metropolitan Boston market places today discovered still further advances.

The report of the Necessaries Division said, in part: "Prices of milk and bread remained the same in February; butter and eggs declined, but all other items increased in price over the previous month. The combined meat index rose 1.6 per cent and the combined food excepting meat index 3.6 per cent over the previous month."

Shoppers today found fish prices working lower, but pork and lamb was 2 to 3 cents a pound above last week's levels. Pork loins for roasting, already 5 cents a pound up from recent levels, jumped another 2 cents this week end. Shoppers found prices 31 cents and upward commonly quoted for loins, with 29 cents about as low as could be located. Only a little more than a year ago the common "low" price was 14 cents.

Ham prices, both smoked and cooked, are expected to jump upward by next week end, according to meat men who tell of strong wholesale markets and firm upward trends. Today's prices for smoked ham begin at 35 cents a pound for whole or halves. Cooked hams can be had as low as 37 cents although the usual price is 39, provided the buyer takes a whole or half ham. One big suburban market offers cooked ham as low as 33 cents for this week end as a special inducement to potential customers.

Legs of lamb are seldom found today for less than 29 cents, with the more common quotation 31 to 33 cents. Cut-price stores offer "specials" as low as 25 cents for Friday only, or 23 cents for both leg and loin, for the week end. Lamb fores are seldom under 17 cents, and most stores ask more. Veal legs can be had as low as 19 cents insome cut-price stores, but in most cases the price is considerably higher.

Lowest Leg Lamb 29 Cents

Beef prices remain fairly stationary as compared with last week. Poultry, too, is steady in price. Turkey ranges from 37 to 45 cents a pound in most stores; chicken from 25 to 42, and fowl 25 to 35.

With supplies of seafood increasing since the trawlers resumed operations, prices of the popular varieties are working down toward normal levels. Cod, for instance, is 15 to 16 cents a pound in downtown fish stores, when the entire fish is purchased. Steak cod is 25 cents, cod fillets 30 cents; haddock 15 to 17 cents for the whole fish; haddock fillets 35 cents; dressed flounders 22 to 25 cents; flounder fillets 40 cents; smelts 35 to 45 cents, and butterfish 22 to 25 cents. Lower prices on many of these items, however, can be found by shopping around a bit.

Old Potatoes Cheaper

Eastern halibut is

War Needs Place Varied Federal Activities Under Control of the U. S. Coast Guard

Loss of Their Cars Is Expected To Force People Back to Cities

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Higher rents, no more private home building for the duration, and an extreme shortage of many materials which Americans have termed necessities were anticipated throughout New England construction and real estate fields today following conferences hinging upon the visit to Boston of Raymond Moley, Associate Editor of Newsweek.

Speaking generally on world conditions both in private and public gatnerings sponsored by the Boston Real Estate Exchange, Mr. Moley foresaw a steadily lowering standard of living continuing for some time and vastly changing the American mode of daily living. Yet private enterprise, he said, will not only survive the war, it will gain more and more recognition as "the one factor that will save the nation and Great Britain from being overthrown by their enemies."

Both Mr. Moley and Henry W. Merrill, President of the Exchange, speculated upon the fact that the limiting use of automobiles due to gasoline and tire restrictions will have a powerful effect upon real estate and the future buying of homes. Instead of looking in the suburbs for homes, families changing their places of location will seek accessibility to the intown districts, thus reversing the 10-year-old trend of decentralization of populations.

Looking For New Homes

On the other hand, people were thought by Mr. Merrill to be looking for homes since they cannot buy new cars, and finding them along the main arteries of travel and close to railroad stations. Tax problems that have hastened the departure of many families and industry out of such large centers as Boston proper "may seem nothing as compared with the future," Mr. Merrill warned.

With the fountain of local tax money having been rapidly drying up over the last decade in Boston, the realty head advocated that luxury services in our city and state departments be abolished and that sources of taxation other than real esate be found to carry the city through the crisis ahead.

Maintenance and general upkeep of buildings are bound to become more expensive with labor and materials growing more and more costly. This means a sharp rise in rents, although Greater Boston is not one of those districts in which rents have risen more than 5 per cent. With the stoppage of new construction, Mr. Merrill saw a big "break" coming for the man with the older house who wants to unload property on the markets.

At the annual banquet of the Real Estate Exchange, Mr. Merrill said: "We meet here in unexpectedly large numbers surrounded on all sides by a war which will upset the many ways of business in which we are engaged as well as our accustomed ways of living. Only once since the founding of this Exchange 53 years ago, has our annual dinner been omitted, and that was in the first World War.

"But here we are today over the threshold of an even greater war. Building construction, excepting for defense housing and plants for war industries seems to be out for the duration, certainly until the need for essential materials by the Government is over. This should improve the markets for the older type homes which are still in the hands of savings institutions and the City of Boston."

Mr. Merrill finished his address with a reminder of the aid being given by the real estate profession to the Government in Washington. He listed a large variety of organizations set up in Washington with personnel made up from the realty field.

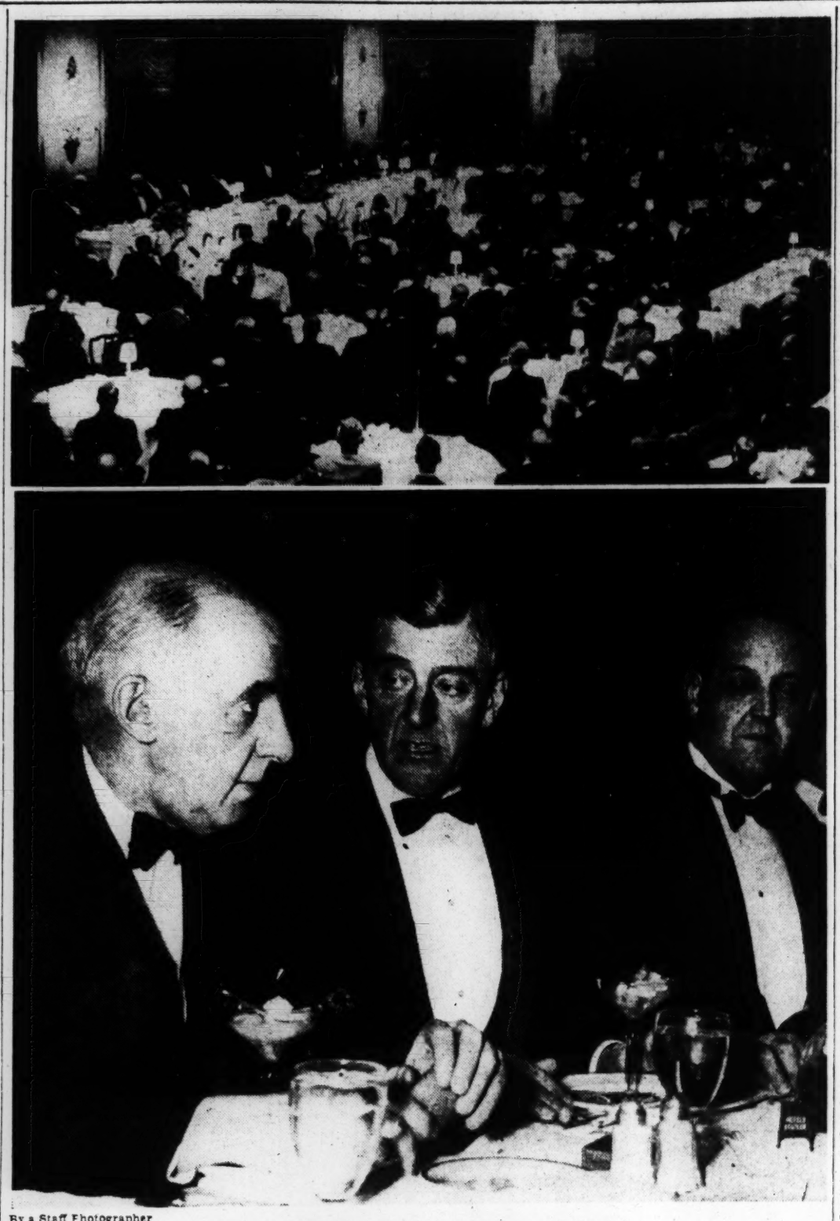
Not Suited to Wartime

Mr. Moley declared that "previous commitments and policies of the Federal Administration are hampering a full effort on the labor front.

"It is unfortunate," he said, "that the 40-hour week should have been retained on the basis of arguments shaped in peacetime and applicable to peacetime conditions, but that is true."

"The key to mass production, as explained to me by industrialists in Detroit is the infinitely fine shaping of tools and then the driving of these tools according to a well-plotted plan. Words comes to me from Detroit that full employment, which had been expected next fall, will come as early as July 1. In Toledo and Cleveland, capacity production has already been attained.

"Congress should give the War Labor Board without delay a set of specifications or terms of reference and these should include the principle that the closed shop issue should be laid aside for the duration of the war. There is no time to engage in discussion of what is in essence a revolutionary change in industrial relations."



By a Staff Photographer

Governor and Editor Attend Realtors' Dinner

Above is panoramic view of annual dinner gathering of Boston Real Estate Exchange in Hotel Statler which was held for the fifty-third time despite the war. Below, left to right, are Raymond Moley, Associate Editor of Newsweek; Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and Henry W. Merrill, President of Real Estate Exchange, who stressed impact of war upon home building fields.

Brown to Supply Fighters—Dr. Wriston

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Week in Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 6—The last traces of wartime complacency at Brown University here were shattered this week when the University President, Henry M. Wriston, bluntly told the students that Brown would provide man power for this war just as it has provided men for all the nation's other wars since the American Revolution. He warned the students to abandon any ideas they might entertain for getting easy jobs in defense industries and told them they must be prepared to carry guns at the fighting fronts.

Brown, the third oldest University in New England, has made notable progress in buckling down to its wartime role in these last three months. The customary summer vacation has been abandoned and the curriculum revised for a year-around system. New courses have been added to fit into the wartime emergency. A number of "hush-hush" projects are under way in the University laboratories in connection with the nation's war effort.

Swinging over from a peacetime to a wartime basis is nothing new for Brown. Twelve years after it was founded in 1764, the Revolutionary War broke out and the college responded to the call to colors "almost to a man." As a result, no classes were held from 1776 until 1782. University Hall was occupied as a hospital and barracks by American troops and by the French soldiers under General Rochambeau.

Dr. Wriston stressed the need for man power during his address this week. The fall of Singapore, he said, probably will cost the lives of 100,000 American boys. The fall of Java, he predicted, may mean that an additional 1,000,000 troops may have to be called, and the loss of Australia would require another 4,000,000.

"We must forget our economy of pleasure," said Dr. Wriston, "for we will be ill-clothed and ill-housed and those in the combat services will be ill-fed."

Defense Mounted Unit

Rhode Island's first mounted unit to be formed under the civilian defense establishment is taking shape down in Westerly where the Civilian Mounted Emergency Corps is being formed.

William Borsay, founder of the unit, says two women and five men have signed up already and several others are expected to join. The idea, Mr. Borsay explained, is to have a mounted unit available during the emergencies for police, traffic or messenger work. He believes the riders would be particularly useful in re-routing traffic over little-known backroads should the main highways be disrupted or jammed with traffic.

A rigid course of instruction is being mapped. Mr. Borsay insists that "if a person isn't able to take care of his horse as well as himself he's more harm than good." Members will be taught to care for the animals, they will be taken on long cross-country rides, and they will survey cross-country routes that might be used to transmit messages should the highways be jammed with Army vehicles of refugees.

Ina Lenora Pierce of South Foster, R. I., a volunteer airplane spotter in the civilian defense corps, travels back and forth between her home and the observation tower in one of the oldest automobiles in the state—a vehicle of 1907 vintage.

The old automobile resembles a buggy, with high, solid rubber shod buggy-type wheels and a buggy seat. It canont be registered in Rhode Island because it has kerosene lamps and only one brake, so Miss Pierce is permitted to drive the vehicle only on the private dirt roads which connect her father's farm and the observation tower on Mount Hygeia, two and half miles away.

Claude Pierce, Ina's father, bought the vehicle at an auction sale 11 years ago for $9.50. He put it in running condition after finding some of the missing part in a box of junk a neighbor had purchased at the same auction for ten cents.

The old vehicle has a chain drive and a tiller steering gear. Miss Pierce estimates the top speed at about 12 miles an hour.

Registration of Motorboats Is Included in New Duties

Registration of motorboats, which has been done by customs officials since 1918, is to be taken over by the Coast Guard under a Presidential Order, along with several other Federal functions now handled by the Department of Commerce, it was disclosed here today.

The motorboat numbering, involving at one time a total of more than 14,000 pleasure craft, fishing vessels, and small boats, is to be taken over by the Coast Guard as soon as arrangements can be completed for the change.

It is part of an extensive merger of various Federal activities ordered by the President to facilitate "intensive wartime development of the merchant marine," shipping men were told.

Schools Go to Guard

Training functions of the Maritime Commission, including the school at Gallop's Island, Boston Harbor, and direction of the five state nautical schools located in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, California, and Maine, go to the Coast Guard under the order.

Duties of the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, long in the Department of Commerce, are now transferred to the Coast Guard, including the safety inspections which every vessel of the merchant marine is required to undergo periodically, and the responsibility for all marine casualty investigations.

Another change is the transfer to the Coast Guard of the licensing of officers and certification of seamen, which is to be co-ordinated with the training program. Duties of the Shipping Commissioners are also shifted to Coast Guard direction, including supervision of the signing on and discharge of crews, and the welfare of merchant seamen.

Under Customs Bureau

In addition to all this, many duties that have been performed by customs officials for several years for the Department of Commerce, are now officially placed under legal authority of the Bureau of Customs. These include the entrance and clearance, registering and licensing, and the measurement of vessels. Also the administration of tonnage duties.

Result of the order which climaxed the study of a year or more by the Budget Bureau with the "aim of securing better co-ordination and increasing their effectiveness in time of emergency," is to merge two of the oldest Government agencies—the Coast Guard and the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation. The Coast Guard was established by the first United States Congress on Aug. 4, 1790. The Bureau of Marine Inspection is an outgrowth of the Steamboat Inspection Service, established in 1838.

By Light of Moon Then—Handy Now

NORTHWOOD, N. H., March 6 (AP)—The foresight of old-time residents of this town may help Masonic Lodge and Eastern Star chapter members.

When the groups were organized, many members had long distances to travel by foot or by horse and buggy. Because of this it was decided the Masonic Lodge would meet on the Monday on or before the full of the moon, with the Eastern Star assembling the following Thursday.

This rule still is in force and members are anticipating that, with curtailment of automobiles, they again will be grateful for the light of the moon as they go to meetings.

Bushnell Raps Lodge, Walsh On War Views

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 6—A sharp attack upon the pre-Pearl Harbor voting records of Senators Henry Cabot Lodge (R) and David I. Walsh (D) was voiced by Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell here last night.

Speaking before the combined Republican Clubs of Springfield and surrounding communities, the hard-hitting G. O. P. Attorney General charged:

"Neither party in Massachusetts has great reason to be proud of its representation, let us say, in the United States Senate, so far as statesmanlike votes to get the country ready for the present crisis are concerned.

"It appears as though the honorable Senators representing Massachusetts in Washington had been looking more to what they believed to be potential votes rather than to the defense of the country, at least before Pearl Harbor.

"Perhaps they will do better now, but both have a lot to answer for; and neither party can brag much in this regard."

Mr. Bushnell took occasion to hit critics who contend the public does not understand the full significance of total war.

"They understand it a lot better than many of their leaders understand it. They understand it better than Kimmel and Short understood it. They understand it better than United States Senators, who, having done very little to prepare the country for the task ahead, now intimate that the fleet and the Army should be broken up and assigned to passive defense activities in their own political bailiwicks."

Big Furniture Strike Settled —Wages Up—Living Cost Plan

The first strike settlement in Massachusetts in which price freezing occurs was announced here today by Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

Under the agreement 400 workers of the Hedstrom Union Company, with furniture plants at Gardner and Fitchburg, began going back to their jobs this morning. They had been out since Feb. 16. The walkout was probably the longest and biggest in the Commonwealth at the time of its close.

The contract also contains an unusual formula to meet the cost of living.

The wage advances possible under the cost of living clause are made contingent on whether the Federal Government freezes prices for the company's products. If the Government fixes prices without chance of alteration, then there will be no wage adjustments to the cost of living.

However, if the Government does freeze prices, the company has agreed to ask to be allowed to grant any cost of living raise that may be warranted and to adjust its selling prices to meet the increase in labor costs.

Terms, which were worked out with the help of William C. Horniman, adjuster for the Board, call for:

Seven per cent increase in pay for day workers and a five per cent increase for piece workers, effective next Monday.

An additional 3 per cent raise for both groups in six months.

In addition, when the cost of living has gone up 10 per cent from next Monday, which is equal to the increases just granted, and then in any subsequent month or total of months a further advance in living costs of 3 per cent or more is shown, then the percentage of the new price increase will be added to the wage.

That is, if living costs increase an additional 3 per cent or more wages will go up 3 per cent or more.

Thereafter wages will remain unchanged until the close of the contract on May 1, 1943.

But if prices rise no more than 12 per cent up to May 1 of next year, then there will be no further wage advances than those already settled on, and the workers will receive simply their 7 and 5 per cent increases of next week and their 3 and 3 per cent of six months hence.

The index of living costs to be taken will be that of the Division of the Necessaries of Life of the State Department of Labor and Industries.

The company makes a variety of furniture products, toys and novelties.

The union with which the agreement is made is the Furniture Workers' Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

10 Small Connecticut Plants To Test War Conversion Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 6—In an effort to determine how the nation best can put its small industrial plants to work in the war program, 10 small Connecticut manufacturers will be selected within a few days to serve as industrial "guinea pigs."

With the support of Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, Gov. Robert A. Hurley will tackle the problem when he returns from Washington, where he conferred yesterday with the WPB head.

Following his conference with Mr. Nelson, the Governor said the biggest job confronting the production chief was converting small industries, confronted by both engineering and financial difficulties.

Governor Hurley proposes to solve the engineering problem by setting up a three-man industrial engineering service in the State to advise small businessmen how they can convert to wartime needs and how they should obtain both financial assistance and war orders.

Because they are not eligible to obtain orders from the Army and Navy before plants have been converted, Mr. Hurley said Mr. Nelson had assured him support in obtaining needed funds for small manufacturers, probably through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. It was agreed that an advisory board of five manufacturers who already had converted their facilities to wartime production should be established to assist in putting Connecticut's industry on a full wartime basis.

The Governor suggested that the Board might be called the "Connecticut Victory Council" and said that with labor organizations in his State having agreed to a no-strike compact the only problem now was to "straighten out the businessmen."

"Mr. Nelson suggested selecting ten small manufacturers and taking them through the whole show to find out just where bottlenecks exist in converting small plants," the Governor said.

"This will be sort of a case history for the rest of the country," he remarked.

One of Speediest —A Patent Trial

Thirty-eight minutes were all that were needed to cover one of the speediest trials in the Federal District Court of Massachusetts yesterday.

In this period Judge George C. Sweeney, Senior Justice of the Court, heard evidence and argument by counsel on the validity of a patent, one of the most complicated types of litigation.

The patent in issue involved a non-skid device to prevent fouling in bowling alleys. The owner of the patent contended that it had been violated by a bowling alley proprietor who had inserted non-skid devices of his own. The proprietor contended the patent is worthless. Specifically the patent covered a rubber strip inserted in the alley just in front of the foul line.

During the first 19 minutes of the hearing the plaintiff put two witnesses on the stand and testified himself. The defense merely put in record. The remainder of the time was devoted to argument on the case by attorneys. The case was taken under advisement.

'Missing Heirs' Probe Widens

Massachusetts' State-wide investigation of a $200,000 "missing heirs" racket today spread into Suffolk County, the fifth in the State to begin Grand Jury action against a number of attorneys and geneologists.

Flanked by scores of witnesses expected to take several days to tell the story of how they were defrauded, Frank G. Volpe, Assistant Attorney General, and Garrett H. Byrne, Assistant District Attorney for Suffolk County, brought the investigation before the Suffolk County Grand Jury this morning.

Already Mr. Volpe, representing the Attorney General, has carried the probe into Worcester, Middlesex, Norfolk and Bristol Counties.

Next month it is scheduled to open up in Plymouth County. Fifty-eight indictments involving 10 persons have been returned in the other four counties. Two attorneys found guilty in Worcester County are currently serving sentences.

Charges against the defendants are built around larceny from estates not claimed by missing heirs, according to local and State officials. Representing themselves as authorized agents of the missing heirs, the defendants are alleged to have presented false powers of attorney to banks which paid over the funds of the estates to them. Appearance of the true heirs later in response to published lists of unclaimed estates uncovered the racket.

Meanwhile, in connection with this investigation, Lieut. Joseph Ferrari of the State Police, attached to the Attorney General's office, is conducting an inquiry into the sudden disappearance of records and index cards from probate offices.

Bread Is Overweight In Somerville Tests

The Somerville sealer of weights and measures reported today that 251 tests were made recently. Of this number, 17 of the package commodities were found to be underweight. The officials disclosed that for every loaf of bread found to be underweight, a bakers' dozen more were found to be overweight.

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Arms for New German Drive Burden French

Continued from Page 1

French plants. The money to acquire these shares was provided by the French themselves. It was part of the French occupation costs.

The German authorities, having requisitioned or purchased most of the raw materials on hand, were willing to put sufficient quantities at the disposal of these plants. The factories which had closed down in June, 1940, began to reopen. The workers returned to work. Today there is hardly any unemployment in occupied France.

However, hopes that collaboration with Germany would enable France to carry out economic reconstruction have banished. The raw materials provided by the Germans made it possible to reopen factories but the finished goods that leave these factories are sent immediately to Germany.

The German production plan as applied to France established a privileged group of industrial plants comprising those that work for Germany. These enterprises receive 100 per cent of the raw materials they require to maintain a high production level of armaments, machines, iron and steel, automobiles and textiles.

Reich Takes Big Share

Germany receives the overwhelming part of these products. Thus it obtains 75 per cent of all aluminum output, 90-95 per cent of all automobiles, 75 per cent of all textiles which includes rayon, 50 per cent of all leather goods. French coal mines supply French industry, but since one third of all French coal consumption must normally be imported, home supplies suffice merely to cover the demands of the armament industries, and there exists an almost total lack of coal for domestic fuel and for industries producing consumer's goods.

This planned distribution of scarce raw materials has led to the collapse of all nondefense industries in France. In December, 1941, Vichy issued a decree authorizing French officials to close certain factories in agreement with the industrial organization committees. In January, however, this order was extended to all factories producing nonessential goods. This extraordinary measure was caused by an extreme shortage of fuel and raw materials. Work in those few nondefense industries which still operate has been slowed down considerably. Most of them work on a 25-hour a week basis. This shift is significant in view of the fact that hours in the mining industry have been extended to 52 a week, and hours in armament plants to 55-60.

Arms Workers Better Paid

As compared with other workers those in the armament industry can regard themselves as fortunate. Their wages are considerably higher than those of other workers; moreover, they receive bonuses in the way of canned foods and clothing. These bonuses are of vital importance, for although French workers' wages have been somewhat increased since June, 1941, they do not enable him to purchase even the necessities of life.

The price level of the franc has risen continuously, and prices for nonrationed foods, clothing, and all other finished goods are prohibitively high for the lower income brackets. To give a few examples: Early this year, Frenchmen paid 250 francs for a chicken, 2,000 francs for a ham, 2,500 francs for a suit, 2,000 francs for an overcoat, 500 for a pair of shoes, and 2,000-2,500 for a bicycle.

To convey an idea of the low purchasing power of the French worker we must compare these prices to the average wages of some categories of French workers. An electrician earns about 960 francs per month, a skilled worker around 1,400 francs, an unskilled worker 970, a railroad worker (a father of 12 children, all under age) 2,950 francs monthly. Is it surprising that want and distress are increasing in France?

French Labor Drafted

The Nazis, not content with having pushed France to the very verge of economic collapse, are now once more planning to diminish the productive capacity of the country. Since the beginning of the occupation, the Germans have recruited French labor for work in Germany. As working conditions in Germany are considerably better, 60,000 to 70,000 French workers have up to the present time accepted work in the Reich. In view of the fact that Germany is again increasing its military forces for the new spring offensive, it needs, more than ever, industrial manpower to replace German workers who will go to the front.

In addition to the 5,000,000 war prisoners—1,500,000 of whom are French—and all of whom are working for the Reich, Germany is now attempting to levy a new industrial army of 1,000,000 foreign workers. Impressed with the adaptability and intelligence of French workers, Germany is anxious to recruit many of these needed laborers in France.

Recent dispatches from Vichy indicate that Germany has asked for several hundred thousand French workers—most of them skilled workers. To date, Vichy has not yielded to Germany's demands. A new loss of man power would again curtail the productive capacity of French non-defense industries and, as a result, diminish the industrial output of consumers' goods for the home market. This, in turn, would increase the strain on France's already shattered economy; moreover, it would heighten the social tension, which Vichy appears to fear above all else.

Demand Grows for U. S. To Strike Hard at Foe

Continued from Page 1

Java has made it clear that American aid was far less than most persons except the most pessimistic had anticipated.

Furthermore, continued Japanese bombing of the northern Australian city of Port Darwin has raised serious doubts in many persons' minds as to the extent of aid which this country has yet sent to Australia and New Zealand. This apprehension is heightened by desperate pleas from the Australian Government for every scrap of aid which the United States can scrape together.

So far as can be ascertained here, the only spot where American aid can be said actually to have checked Axis advances on any major front is in Libya where the eastward sweep of Nazi Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's African army was stopped by the arrival of sizable quantities of new American equipment.

Men Held Available

American apologists for the scarcity of American aid throughout the Netherlands East Indies declare that in order to send over large numbers of war planes, it would also be necessary to send over great contingents of pilots, mechanics and other ground crewmen. This, however, has been denied by high Netherlanders who declare that enough fields, pilots and maintenance men for large American aerial reinforcement have been available for months.

While it is generally accepted that it would have been next to impossible to get reinforcements through to Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the Philippines, there is less willingness to accept statements from official sources here that a shortage of shipping, combined with the danger of Japanese sea and air attack, has made it impossible heavily to reinforce Java. Critics of America's war role to date allege that America has enough shipping to carry these reinforcements if Washington had been determined to do the job regardless of hardship.

In addition, American production of guns, and ships has now reached formidable proportions and while the world-wide Allied demand has increased by leaps and bounds, this country is no longer tied down by the weak production of a year or even six months ago. With this equipment coming from the factories, it should have been used at once—in the Indies, it is declared.

U. S. People Know Now What Total War Means

Continued from Page 1

able. He piled it on, thicker and thicker, and spoke with the same earnestness though with his own brand of relaxed humor. If he had not convinced the committee by his manner, the rubber facts spoke for themselves. The normal peacetime life of the United States is going into a tail spin from which it will not recover until the war is past.

This Week Turning Point

This week in many ways marks a turning point. This week the public has had a realization of what the country is really up against in this war. The news of the Pacific situation has grown worse. The U-boat attack has continued along American coasts. With a parallel development, the effects of the all-out production policy of Mr. Nelson are now taking effect at home. Most officials who are interviewed in WPB decline to be quoted. But the universal point is this: the question is not any longer what goods there will be shortages in, the prospect is of imminent shortages in all goods; that is, all luxury goods, many goods heretofore regarded as necessities, and all goods which in any way compete with the far flung production battle line.

America is pulling in its belt. And the process of tightening it seems to be increasing rather than decreasing. It will be a harder, leaner, more disciplined America before the war is over.

Those who know Mr. Nelson and those who have seen him in action believe he intends to be absolutely ruthless in putting the President's production schedule into effect. There are hints from good sources that in the preliminary months this schedule is running behind time. Mr. Nelson has the job of carrying it through. The President has delegated to him blanket authority to carry it through. There is nothing that will stop him if it is humanly possible.

Woe betide the politician who gets in his way. Mr. Nelson has shown that he is not looking for political plaudits or the satisfaction of anyone except himself. This is one man in Washington who does not care a jot for popular clamor or pork-barrel motives. He is as single tracked in his determination as the Twentieth Century Limited, and there is the same feeling of breathless excitement and restrained and orderly energy in the men surrounding him as there is in that express train when it is making up lost time between stops.

To sum it up, the shortages of civilian life are just beginning. The richest nation on earth is going to feel the harsh pinch of scarcities. Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes hints that oil and gasoline will come next. Ration cards for sugar will be out soon. The World War that started in 1939 and that came to the United States in the winter of 1941 is not going to be one merely of sending brave young men off to battle, it is going to be one that touches the lives of every member of the civilian population left behind and, in all probability, touches them with no gentle hand.

New York C. of C. Anti-Waterway

NEW YORK, March 6 (AP)—A proposal before the New York State Assembly opposing the St. Lawrence Waterway and Power Project was indorsed yesterday by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York.

After considerable discussion and some opposition from the floor the Chamber adopted a resolution indorsing the poroposal by Assemblyman Frank J. Caffery of Erie County, urging Congress to refuse approval of the project.

Maurice Davidson, Chairman of the New York State Power Authority, urged the Chamber to consider the project further, but only nine opposition votes were recorded on the resolution.

Mr. Davidson contended that the project was necessary as a part of the war effort and that it was supported by President Roosevelt and many high Federal officials. He held that the resolution in the Assembly, if adopted, might result in New York State losing participation in the project to a Federal body.

"If, under the influence of this Chamber, legislators at Albany should pass the Caffery resolution it will be in effect a notification that the State of New York resigns its interest in the St. Lawrence power project," Mr. Davidson said. "It will be regarded by Federal authorities as an invitation for the establishment of a Federal agency to produce and distribute power from our river."

Mr. Davidson said that the power which the project would produce was urgently needed for production of aluminum and said that killing the project would be "a distinct service to Hitler and a tragic disservice to the United States of America."

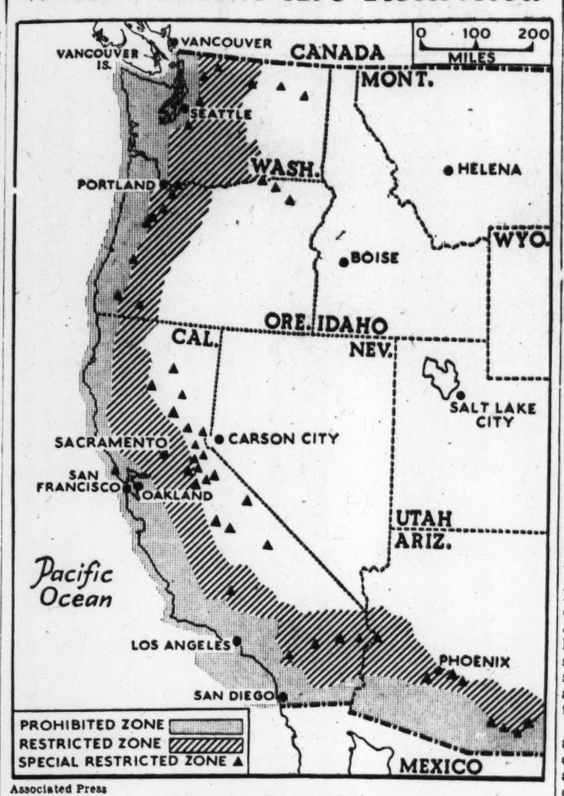
All-Steel Box Car Shown to Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Exhibiting for the first time, an all-steel box car, equipped with windows and fitted, inside, with seats for 40 men, the Pennsylvania Railroad has permitted the public to climb into this modernized mode of transport for soldiers and sailors at Broad Street Station here.

The car can be converted into an ordinary boxcar at almost no cost, for the windows can be concealed by pieces of plywood, or their frames can be filled in with steel strips. The car is 50 feet in length. The railroad stated that it was being exhibited for the purpose of receiving the comments of the public. It said that if enough of these were built, a large force could be transported in them, and when the emergency is over, they could almost instantly be utilized as ordinary boxcars for freight purposes. This particular type of car is intended for day transportation only, but similar cars are being considered, having bunks or berths for transport over the longer distances involving one or more nights enroute.

Where Aliens Are Restricted



Associated Press

Three Exclusion Zones

Map shows Military Area No. 1 on Pacific coast and along the Mexican border where enemy aliens and all Japanese will be prohibited (dotted area) and where some may live in a restricted zone (lined area) under conditions to be outlined by the U. S. Army. Black markers are special restricted zones about armories, reservoirs and power plants where enemy aliens and Japanese will be excluded. Lieut. Gen. J. L. DeWitt said there would be no immediate evacuation.

Residents Gradually Leave Los Angeles' 'Little Tokyo'

Continued from Page 1

viduals scattered through the Japanese population, has set up a danger so widespread and complicated that the weeding-out process, long in progress, is regarded as not effective.

Many Violators Found

The list of Japanese, including some of the American-born, who have been found with contraband of war, is long. Many of those accused deny possessing articles found on or near their premises, but all have been sent or are being sent to internment points in inland states, probably for duration of the war. All will be granted hearings as facilities for these hearings expand.

Tales going the rounds relating to such seizures of war contraband have exceeded the facts both in number of cases and magnitude of the seizures. Typical is one concerning seizure of nearly 50 rifles. Japanese were involved in the possession, it has been disclosed, but so were white Americans. The case, after full investigation, was written off on official records as a case of theft rather than military preparation. Yet this one story has been magnified into rumors that infer armed "fifth columns" and mass uprisings.

"We have not uncovered anything like a unified or widespread plot for espionage, sabotage, or military activity," is the measured statement of a high official at the very center of the investigation and internment activities.

Loyalty Must be Proved

He, like many others who at first hoped that the American-born Japanese could be given a chance to prove their loyalty to this nation, sees now that the dangers would be too great, and that they must now prove their loyalty by accepting and abiding by Army orders and restraints, which are to be imposed partly for their own protection.

The threat of vigilantism, smouldering since the Pearl Harbor raid, would now be expected to flare seriously if anything like a landing attack were to be attempted on this coast before the Japanese are moved safely inland.

Plans have been disclosed by the Army to establish two main California reception centers. One will be in the Owens Valley east of the Sierra in Central California. This is the valley the city of Los Angeles bought outright from its farmers and town-dwellers to obtain water rights. The other area is located along the eastern fringe of the California desert, the Parker Dam-Blythe district along the Colorado River.

Lieut. Gen. J. L. DeWitt of the Western Defense Command, said the centers would be set up for "the processing and organizing of thousands of aliens and others to be excluded from military areas."

Fewer Protests From States

Protests from other states against entry of Japanese have tapered off since General DeWitt condemned such protests, and asserted that the Army would place the Japanese where it thought best, regardless of local opinion.

Maps published here in the last day or two, showing Japanese landholdings with relation to railroads, power lines, aqueducts, tunnels, major highways, dam, oil refineries, oil tank farms, and bridges, have intensified the insistence that haste be made in the Japanese removals. The map graphically shows the military possibilities in the situation, as long as even a small number of Japanese remain whose loyalties are questionable.

Spokesmen for the Japanese are not protesting the removal, but asking only for time for all to close their affairs without undue losses.

While many persons are rather thoughtlessly asking, "What are they waiting for? Why doesn't the Army move them out?" it is reported that about 10,000 of "Little Tokyo's" 30,000 inhabitants have left.

No Hitler Tactics Here

When it is considered that most of the aliens and citizens to be moved have businesses or farms, many of the farms in crop, it can be seen that an order summarily to move them out this afternoon or tomorrow morning would be very much akin to some of the Hitlerian evacuation methods Americans have abhorred.

As a half dozen or more Federal agencies make hurried plans for the uprooting, the removal, the placement, the sustenance, and the re-establishment elsewhere of thousands and thousands of Japanese, they are giving much concern to "American fair treatment" for the evacuees. They want this nation to be able to look back upon this historic event without any feeling of shame.

None of those connected with the removal are minimizing its necessity or the necessity for all haste commensurate with humane and fair treatment. They know that many injustices will creep in, in spite of a concerted effort to prevent them.

Lands, leases, crops, field and store equipment, and many other items of value must be left behind as the Japanese move eastward from the coastal and interior valley areas that have long been their homes. There are papers to sign, transactions to complete, packing, and transportation to be considered.

The western half of Washington, Oregon, and California, and the southern half of Arizona are expected to be virtually free of Japanese, either as residents or visitors, within a few days after General DeWitt's evacuation order. This may come immediately if there is any sign of military activity along this shore of the Pacific; somewhat later if no such sign appears.

An important page in the history of the western United States is about to be turned.

Sentries' Orders

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6 (AP)—The Navy yesterday ordered its sentries to shoot to kill if regulations are not obeyed on the waterfront.

A statement from 12th Naval District headquarters said "the announcement called particular attention to regulations providing that the lights of automobiles approaching sentries at night be extinguished so that the sentry will not be blinded."

A shot was fired through the windshield of a taxicab here because the driver, in approaching a pier, failed to turn off his lights in accordance with signs posted in the area. No one was injured.

"All traffic approaching piers must do so with great caution," the announcement said. "Sentries have orders to shoot to kill."

More Raids

BATON ROUGE, La., March 6 (AP)—Twenty-three aliens were taken into custody in this area last night by F. B. I. agents in a series of raids on German and Italian nationals living within the vicinity of industrial plants, an air field and the Mississippi River Bridge.

Proper Appreciation First—Of Sturdy Tires

BALTIMORE, Md., March 6 (AP)—An almost new 1941 model automobile was put on the auction block in a court-approved sale in liquidating an estate.

Wordlessly the auctioneer caressed the big, thick, lovely treads of the tires.

The car sold for $1,660, more than $100 above its purchase price new.

Dutch Fall Back From Batavia

Continued from Page 1

to rest for many days and now are gradually becoming overtired.

"This makes the situation serious, but not hopeless," it added.

On the credit side of the defenders, however, was a report that a point previously lost to the Japanese had been regained by a Dutch attack today. Evidently this town—not at once identified—was on the arc of invasion 25 miles north of Bandoeng.

Bandoeng, now the focus of defense, heard artillery fire today, perhaps from one of the three regions of penetration to its north; Foerwakarta to the north and west, Kalidjati to the north and Soebang to the north and east. It may be one of these places which the Dutch regained.

Aneta, authoritative Dutch news agency, said it was reliably learned tonight that all N. E. I. forces—and, presumably, any of their British, Australian and American allies that were with them, had withdrawn from a great section of western Java, leaving it to the invader.

It was believed, Aneta said, that Batavia either had been occupied or shortly would be taken. But the Japanese will find it somewhat a hollow prize. All important installations there had been destroyed in advance, it was said, and many persons moved to the interior.

Tokyo's Imperial Headquarters announced today that the invaders completed occupation of Batavia at 9:30 p. m., yesterday, at the end of the fifth day of the Java campaign.

Bandoeng, 60 airline miles southeast of Batavia, in the fastness of the Preanger Plateau with its towering volcanic peaks, was seen as the center of the next phase of the war. It is the temporary Capital of the N. E. I., headquarters of the Dutch Army and site of Java's young war industries.

Java's situation is "serious but not hopeless," said the official communique, adding that, as yesterday, the battle rages generally over the 622-mile-long island, with the defenders putting up a courageous, delaying fight.

The backbone of Java's communications from west (Bandoeng) to east (the Surabaya navel base) was broken yesterday when the Dutch announced loss of Soerakarta, seat of a native principality and junction point of the Soerabaja-Bandoeng-Batavia Railway.

The lass of Jogjakarta, acknowledged today, marked an advance of 37 miles along the southern branch of the east-west railway system. Jogjakarta and Soerakarta are sister principalities, centers of Javanese cultural life which flourished under the paternal Dutch colonists.

"Several places in East Java, including Jogjakarta, are now held by the Japanese as a result of Japanese air mastery and continuous bombardment," the Dutch communiqué said.

Among other points believed to be in Japanese hands is Buitenzorg, about 25 miles due south of Batavia, summer residence of the Governor General. The town was said to have been taken after a fierce delaying action by Dutch and British troops.

Official sources stressed that the Dutch and their Allies were fighting offensively as well as defensively.

In East Java, it was said, the defenders in some cases even managed to push back the foe.

"Our troops retain their spirit and are determined to make a stand to the last," one authoritative source said.

Continuous Japanese air activity in the daytime has largely paralyzed all but defensive operations, it was said, but with nightfall the defenders thrust out to recover lost ground without chance of air attack.

The heavy rains brought by the seasonal monsoon have turned many parts of the coastal plains into bogs, but give no appreciable advantage either to attack or defense.

Radioed From Java:

Communications with Batavia have been broken. The Japanese troops are believed to be on their way to the Governor General's residence. In one sector of this front the Dutch forces in a heavy frontal attack removed Japanese from the plains which yesterday were reported occupied by the enemy.

The Japanese troops there have withdrawn to the north. The situation in the Soebang region has remained practically unchanged. Japanese troops in this area continue their attempts to infiltrate. The fighting in Eastern Java is confused, because forces in that region were mainly confining themselves to delaying and harassing action, which in some cases has been successful, driving the Japanese back in some sectors. The main battle, however, is still ahead.

As things stand now, it will be fought around Bandoeng, which is likely to become the fighting ground of the N. E. I.

There still is hope that the Japanese can be halted somewhere on the island.

Philippines:

The United States War Department reported today that the success of the Subic Bay air attack announced two days ago was believed to have dislocated Japanese plans for immediate renewal of the offensive against Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces, and that enemy activities in the last 24 hours in Bataan were "negligible."

The Department said also that a Japanese Army order directing Filipinos in occupied areas to surrender guns and blade weapons of every description was interpreted by General MacArthur as indicating that the invaders were afraid of a popular uprising.

The order included ornamental and utilitarian knives and trophies and would operate to deprive the Filipino of his bolo which, while sometimes used as a weapon, customarily serves as a tool. It is universally used as an industrial and agricultural implement. With his bolo the Filipino farmer builds his house, fences his stock and harvests his crops. Hence, if he surrenders his bolo he will find it difficult to earn a lovelihood.

Australia:

Prime Minister John Curtin submitted a proclamation to Parliament at Canberra today making all Australian men up to the age of 60 liable for military service.

A senior member of the Australian Cabinet probably will be sent to Washington shortly to discuss matters of common interest, an official announcement said.

Maj. Gen. Henry Gordon Bennett, who commanded the Australian Imperial Force in Malaya, declared that an invasion attempt against Australia was a matter of weeks.

"We must move swiftly," he said in an interview.

"We must smash into the menace. I have no doubt whatever that we will be able to destroy any Japanese force that attempts to land."

The Air Ministry, meanwhile, announced that Japanese planes had been reconnoitering the New Guinea area during the past 24 hours, but said there were no other developments of importance.

Burma:

The British situation in Burma has not worsened in the past three days and both Rangoon and Pegu, strategic rail junction, 40 miles to the north, still are in British hands, a military commentator declared today.

He admitted the position of the defenders was serious, but insisted that "it is no worse today than it was yesterday, or the day before or the day before that."

The commentator declared the British and their Allies, Indian troops and Chinese, were putting up a magnificent fight, although badly outnumbered by the Japanese columns which forced passages of the lower Sittang River earlier this week.

Yesterday's Burma Command communiqué reported heavy fighting at Waw, 15 miles northeast of Pegu. Japanese troops at this point were in a position to drive southwest along the western shores of the Gulf of Martaban along a two-lane highway traversing level rice country to Rangoon.

China:

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek returned today from an inspection of Chinese troops in northern Burma and was expected to continue the conferences which he started in Yunnan Province with Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, who arrived here March 4 on an undisclosed special mission for President Roosevelt.

Americans-Britons Arrested in Reprisal

By the Associated Press

Berlin (From German Broadcasts) March 6

German dispatches from Shanghai said today a number of prominent United States and British citizens, including newspaper correspondents and businessmen, had been arrested by the Japanese in Shanghai.

The arrests were described as reprisals for the treatment of Japanese in the United States.

"These persons will be treated well although they are under arrest," the report said, "and compared with the Japanese arrested in the United States they are enjoying quite a number of privileges."

'Gee-haw' and Cycling Popular in Jamaica

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 6 (CP)—Stringent gasoline rationing is driving motor vehicles from Jamaica's highways, and motorcycles, bicycles and horse-drawn vehicles are fast replacing them.

This week, owners of private cars may get only two gallons for the seven days' driving. Trucks are allowed four gallons.

Bicycle dealers report their stocks have become almost exhausted in the last few days. Customers included Chief Justice Sir Robert Furness, Lady Richards, wife of the island Governor; members of the Legislature and many leading professional and businessmen.

Floods on Danube Maroon Thousands

LONDON, March 6 (AP)—Thousands have been made homeless in what was described as the worst floods in many years along the Danube River, still rising today after recent thaws, reports from continental Europe said.

At Vidin, Bulgaria, 10,000 persons were reported to be marooned, while Vichy broadcasts recorded here said 2,000 were made homeless at Szabdka, Hungary.

An enormous mass of ice partly destroyed the quays at the port of Vidin, where heavy casualties were feared.

Fares Can't Be Raised Within New York City

NEW YORK, March 6 (AP)—Proposed increases of 10 per cent in basic fares of three railroads operating within the city were blocked, at least temporarily, by a decision handed down today by Judge Samuel H. Hofstadter in State Supreme Court.

Justice Hofstadter granted a permanent injunction in the suit brought by the Transit Commission to enjoin the New York Central Railroad, Long Island Railroad and Staten Island Rapid Transit Company from increasing their basic fares within the city.

Tokyo Says U-Boat Night Raid Preceded Pearl Harbor Attack

TOKYO, From Japanese broadcasts, March 6 (AP)—An account of the Dec. 7 penetration of Pearl Harbor and assault on United States warships there by a "Special Attack Flotilla" was issued today by Japanese Imperial Headquarters.

This was in the form of citations and posthumous promotion by two ranks of nine of the flotilla officers.

[The context of the broadcast, not entirely received on account of static interference, suggested that the "Special Attack Flotilla" was made up of one-man submarines.]

The Imperial Headquarters announcement said that the flotilla, "after secretly leaving a Japanese base, slipped into Pearl Harbor after passing through the enemy's guard lines and complicated channels and took up a pre-assigned position whereafter the vessels attacked with destructive effect."

It said that the "instantaneous sinking of a battleship of the Arizona class as a result of the night assault by the Special Attack Flotilla was clearly observed by a Japanese naval force far away from the Hawaiian naval base.

"At 4:31 p. m., Dec. 8, just two minutes after moonrise, a tremendous explosion occurred in Pearl Harbor sending fiery columns into the air at the same time scattering red-hot iron splinters.

"In a few minutes the fiery columns disappeared, whereupon enemy antiaircraft batteries went into action apparently mistaking the raid of the Special Attack Flotilla for that of the Japanese aerial forces."

[Official United States accounts of the attack on Pearl Harbor have not mentioned any such attack on the night of Dec. 7, although the presence of one-man submarines early that day was known.]

"At 6:11 p. m., the same day, the announcement continued, a wireless message from one of the Special Attack Flotilla was received announcing its successful mission.

"Vessels of the Special Attack Flotilla are regarded as having either blown themselves up or having been sunk by the enemy after 7:14 p. m. on the same day when wireless communication from the flotilla ceased."

The announcement added that the flotilla had been instructed to return after the attack but no vessels returned.

Eulogizing the "spirit of self-sacrifice" shown by members of the flotilla the announcement concluded:

"The offensive spirit, inspired by an unswerving devotion to His Majesty, the Emperor, is true to the best traditions of the Imperial Navy, having no parallel in the world. It is the opening pages of the annals of the current war."

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Plan for India Deferred; Formula 'Too Advanced'

LONDON, March 6 (AP) — The Government's announcement of a plan to grant more independence to India—and thereby to get fuller co-operation from India in the war effort—has been postponed because conservatives in London and New Delhi consider the first draft too advanced, it was stated in informed quarters yesterday.

A majority in the House of Commons clearly had expected the plan to be announced yesterday.

These deferred proposals, it was said, curtailed the present powers of the viceroy, the Marquis of Linlithgow, who serves in the Indian Government as both Minister of Defense and Minister of Foreign Affairs. Conservative opinion both at home and in New Delhi quickly objected to this.

Laborites in Commons realized that the time lapse since the fall of Singapore, when clamor rose for a new policy on India, had given the conservatives time to re-form their lines.

Plain Declaration Asked

The Laborites argue, however, that only full Dominion status offers any hope of full Indian co-operation. Twenty-four Laborites signed a resolution March 4 asking for a plain declaration by the Government that "it recognizes the national independence of India and is prepared to negotiate with the leaders of the national Indian movement."

The Weekly Tribune, which reflects the views of Sir Stafford Cripps, who favors immediate action toward Indian independence, said today:

"As we write we are told that the Cabinet has failed to arrive at the agreed solution. The Cabinet need not worry. The matter is out of their hands. . . .

"Revolution Is On"

"No half-measures have any value now. The Indian revolution is on. There is only one possible chance to make up a little of the lost time and still to spike the guns of the Bose opposition.

"Nehru must be asked to become Prime Minister and Minister of Defense with full powers and with a provisional All-Indian Legislative Assembly to act as the representative organ of the state. . . . Make no mistake. This is not opportunity knocking at our door—it is history battering it down."

Subhas Chandra Bose is the pro-Axis Indian leader, former Mayor of Calcutta, last reported in Germany. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is, with Mohandas K. Ghandhi, leader of India's Nationalists.

Demand of Nehru

ALLAHABAD, India, March 5. Delayed. (AP) — With new British overtures to India expected in an effort to gain greater aid for the British war effort, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru declared today that "the Indian problem can only be approached on a basis of Indian freedom."

"Nothing else," he said in an interview, "will make a vital difference or move our millions to effective action.

"Until they realize that they have achieved freedom and are fighting to defend and preserve it, all else is unimportant. Talk of reforms and minor changes and what will happen after the war will be mere quibbling."

Asked what should be Britain's immediate step, Mr. Nehru answered: "In the immediate present a provisional national government should be formed responsible to the Indian people and not to the Viceroy or the British Government."

Questioned on the fear of the Moslem League that an independent India might be the same thing as a Hindu India, he gave this answer:

"The question of minorities does not really arise in the present crisis and in any event all reasonable and possible protection will be given them.

"When, sometime later, an assembly representative of the people meets to frame India's constitution without outside interference it will be open to minorities to make any proposals.

"There will either be agreement or the matter may be referred to an international tribunal—or, ultimately, the problem will be solved by conflict. The risk has to be taken, there's no other way."

[One of the difficulties in the so-called India question is the inner difference among the country's 242,000,000 majority of Hindus and the minorities in its complex population, notably the 77,000,000 Moslems.]

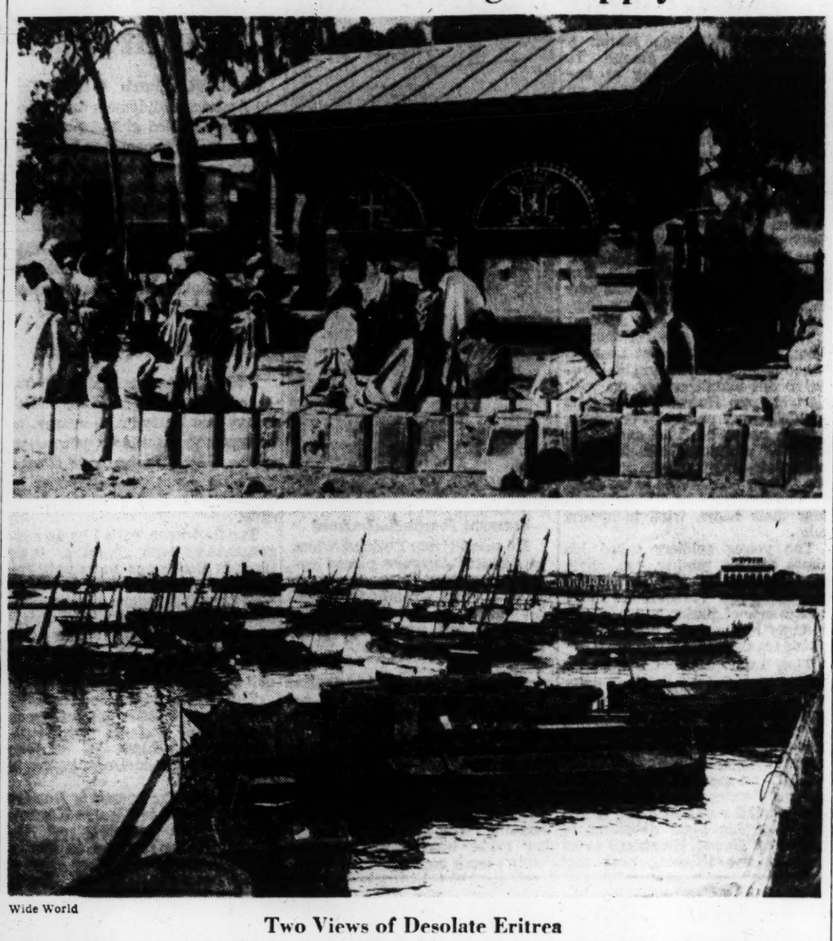
"The Princes may, for the present, be left out of considerations and not be interfered with but it is clear that they cannot continue as they are and that Indian freedom will affect their position vitally," the leader went on.

He explained that India's sympathies are on the side of freedom and democracy but that "the vital urge to defend the cause that is hers" will come when there has been an amicable settlement of her demands.

"Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was great and foreseeing enough to break through diplomatic precedents during his recent visit to India and went down to fundamentals," he concluded.

"That visit was an historic one presaging new alignments in Asia. This war obviously is much more than a war. It is a vast revolution ending an epoch of history and ushering in an order which will be entirely different."

Where U. S. Is Building a Supply Base



Wide World

Two Views of Desolate Eritrea

Upper: Prize possessions of the natives in Eritrea are the shiny five-gallon tin cans in which American and British petroleum companies ship oil and gasoline to Africa. Natives are shown here with their oil cans waiting to get water at a well in Asmara, Eritrea's principal city. Lower: General view of the harbor at Massaua.

Eritrean Arsenal in Bleak Land

LONDON, March 6 (AP)—A base established by the United States in Eritrea "is going to be a whacker," Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, British Minister of State in Eastern Mediterranean area, announced today on his return to take the post of Minister of Production.

Mr. Lyttelton praised American material help and said "United States officers and men sent out there got down to the job with typical American thoroughness and worked in closest co-operation with us."

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK—It is normally a desolate, sometimes blood red and sometimes brooding grey land which the United States is transforming in Eritrea, North Africa, into an arsenal for the United Nations.

With most of the lands and seas around it controlled by British armed forces, Eritrea is now a well protected "island" where these vital war materials can be stored and assembled in anticipation of a vast German offensive expected toward that region of Africa in the coming months.

Eritrea, about the size of Pennsylvania or Mississippi, is a land burdened with most of the hardships of war even when a war isn't actually there. Its geographical position makes it an invaluable center of strategy and supplies if and when the Axis forces attempt an offensive against Egypt, Libya, the Russian Caucasus or even toward India and the Far East.

The logical centers for troops and technicians, once they emerge from the sweating cauldron that is the Port of Massaua, are the cooler plateaus rising toward Asmara, the capital, and toward Cheren and Biscia. These three towns are connected from the coast by a railroad, and the current dispatches from Cairo say that plans call for construction of other rail lines.

This is no romantic tropical land. The blistering white and red sands and the monotonous grey earth alternate in a violent and depressing pattern as they abruptly change like zebra stripes on the trails from the shores of the Red Sea toward the cooler highlands where Ethiopia begins.

Salt is Used Like Money

Eritrea's narrow coast territory is 670 miles long. This merges into subplains of about 2,500 feet and then moves upward to plateaus of about 7,000-feet elevation. Although these plateaus are usually cool at night, they are violently hot in the daytime. The plateaus are broken up by arid valleys which are hot day and night.

The country is not productive. In normal times, the colony imports three times as much as it exports, the exports being mostly coffee which the Eritreans get from Ethiopians by trading them salt taken from the Red Sea.

When I was there during the Italian-Ethiopian War the whole of the Eritrean coast appeared to be a checkerboard of shallow depressions where salt sea water was being dried under the equatorial sun. The salt bar is regarded the same as money.

The process of exchange among the native merchants I saw was for an Eritrean to pay two bars of salt for one Maria Theresa Thaler (an Ethiopian silver coin worth about 60 cents) and then buy pepper or skins with the thalers. These two products then could be sold at either Massau or Jibouti for Italian or French money.

Massau, with a normal population of about 15,000 who manage to live in its usual climate of 90 to 120 degrees, is second in size to Asmara, which has a normal population of 25,000. These two towns and Assab are the only centers in the country large enough to be regarded as anything more than crossroads villages.

Too, the new workers are carrying along their own housing facilities which are being built into a new town called "Little Hollywood."

Plenty of Company in Hotel

Heretofore the few decent living quarters in Eritrea have been those which were built for the now departed Italian officers. the one hotel in Eritrea which could legitimately be called a hotel according to American standards is the Hanasien, an Eritrean "palace" of 32 rooms and one bath. Beds are usually inhabited by numerous fleas and grasshoppers. The rooms swarm with mosquitoes and cockroaches.

Visitors find a polyglot population in Eritrea. Along with the natives, the markets amid the eucalyptus trees are noisily run by Arabs and Hindus. Most of the manufactured goods used to be imported from Japan, whose low wages for labor made it possible to undersell American and most European merchants.

The natives, as well as Arab and Hindu merchants, live in "tucuis" which start out to be huts made of grass and sticks held together by clay and mud. After several coatings of mud given them during the rainy season the huts begin to resemble the Indian adobe houses, although not so well built or as habitable as those in New Mexico and Arizona.

The prize possession of the natives, as valuable to them as money, are the shiny five-gallon tin cans in which American and British petroleum companies ship oil and gasoline to Africa. The natives use them not only as cooking and water utensils, but also as ornaments, traveling baggage and improvised ferryboats. As they are not good swimmers they hold onto the cans as they would water wings, kicking and splashing and yelling their way across the few rivers they encounter.

Military Workshop

Brig. Gen. Russell L. Maxwell has just returned to Cairo from Eritrea where a bustling military workshop is being built in that strange and brutal colony in North Africa. It was captured by the British from the Italians early last summer and was recently turned over to the United States as a site for a United Nations arsenal in the Middle East. Mark Barron, Wide World staff writer, describes this land and its people as he saw them during his travels in Africa while covering the Italian-Ethiopian War.

Red Sea Base Disclosed by Rooseyelt; Survey Soon of Supply Site in India

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 6 — President Roosevelt confirmed today that the United States is building up a naval base at Eritrea on the Red Sea of undisclosed magnitude.

Meeting the press for the first time in a week, the President declined to give details on the size and potential role of the new American outpost since such information, he said, would be an open invitation to bomb it.

In fact, if Mr. Roosevelt had his preference, he would have wished that no word about the Eritrean project had been made public but since reference was made to it in London by Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, Supervisory Production Minister, the White House corroborated the announcement — but without a syllable of elaboration.

Elaboration is hardly necessary and the basic purpose of the base is not a military secret since it is plain that the United States is not transporting deck chairs and summer tourists to this key area of the African campaign.

Will Be a 'Wacker'

Mr. Lyttelton himself said, as reported by the United Press, that while the "new American naval base in Eritrea is not very big at the moment, it is going to be a wacker."

In opening his press conference the President made a special appeal to the nation to economize as much as possible in the use of electric power needed in war production. He asked that his plea be spread by the press and radio both to civilians and to persons in charge of government buildings throughout the country. He said he was requesting the press and radio to do this for him to save a large amount of paper work and expense. He was particularly desirous that everybody in government service, both in Washington and in the field, restrict the use of power to the minimum essential for efficient operation.

Mr. Roosevelt had, nevertheless, an encouraging word to say about night baseball. He emphasized that certain activities were worth while from the standpoint of national morale and he thought if everybody who attended a night ball game would turn off their lights at home an equivalent of power might be saved.

In brief answers to a variety of passing questions, the President dismissed "a report which emanates from a certain type of newspaper" the suggestion that Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, may leave the Cabinet, declared that the House Military Affairs Committee has listened only to one side of the story in accusing the Rural Electrification Administration of wasting copper in running a power line to an aluminum plant in Arkansas, and said that his new $100,000,000 WPA appropriation request, if granted, would be used for relief purposes in communities dislocated by the conversion of industry to war production.

President Likes Idea

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—A plan originated in Mount Gilead, Ohio, to organize the entire community and surrounding counties for "production now" was labeled excellent today by President Roosevelt.

He told a press conference he had read about it in the newspapers. As for applying it elsewhere, he said it probably should be fitted to needs in different localities and probably might need some alterations.

He would like to know, Mr. Roosevelt added, whether the plan is carried out, since so many communities produce grand plans and then fail to go through with them.

Recruits in India Placed at 94,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, March 6

The British Secretary for India, Mr. L. S. Amery, said in the House of Commons that "between the outbreak of war and the end of 1941 nearly 91,000 Indians, and over 3,000 Gurkhas were recruited to the Indian Army," the British Radio reported.

The Broadcast, recorded by CBS, said Members of Parliament had been critical of the numbers enrolled. Mr. Amery, in reply, said the intake of recruits was limited by the equipment available, most of which came from Britain. Every effort had been made to develop the production of munitions in India.

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—The United States is sending a mission to India, the State Department announced today, to explore the possibilities of American help in creating a great supply base there for the United Nations.

Personnel of the Mission was not disclosed, but the announcement said it would proceed to India "as soon as possible."

In a statement emphasizing the great importance of India's strategic position and natural resources, the Department expressed hope that "this step in American-Indian collaboration may serve to make an effective contribution to the success of the United Nations in the war against aggression."

The text of the statement follows:

The military situation in Southeastern Asia emphasizes the need to develop fully, and as rapidly as feasible, the industrial resources of India as a supply base for the armed forces of the United Nations in the Near East and the Far East. The Government of the United States, accordingly, inquired whether the Government of India would agree to the dispatch to India of a Technical Mission which could examine and report on the possibilities of American assistance in such development.

The Government of India has expressed its readiness to receive such a mission and has invited it to be its guests during the Mission's stay in India. Accordingly, it has been decided that the Mission should proceed to India as soon as possible.

"It is hoped to announce the personnel of the Mission shortly. The Government of the United States and the Government of India earnestly hope that this step in American-Indian collaboration may serve to make an effective contribution to the success of the United Nations in the war against aggression."

Welcome by India

LONDON, March 6 (AP) — The Government at New Delhi announced today that a United States Technical Mission would be sent to India as soon as possible to develop India's industrial resources "as a supply base for the armed forces of the United Nations."

"It is hoped to announce the personnel of the Mission shortly," according to the statement broadcast by the All India Radio.

British Columbia Board Gets Full Control Over Japanese

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 6—Complete control over Japanese in the protected area of British Columbia has been given a newly-formed British Columbia Security Commission. Under an order-in-council brought down in the House of Commons March 4, the commission will be served by Chairman Austin C. Taylor of Vancouver.

Serving with Mr. Taylor on a three-man board with sweeping powers are representatives of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the provincial police. An advistory committee of 15 British Columbians representing industry, labor and various other interests has also been appointed.

The order, defining the duties and powers of the Commission, provides that it may require any person of the Japanese race in any protected area in British Columbia to remain at his place of residence or to move, either within or without the area.

The Commission can "make orders respecting the conduct, activities and discipline" of any person evacuated under the regulations.

It will "plan, supervise and direct" the removal from the protected area of Japanese, the plans being subject to the aprpoval of Labor Minister Mitchell. Housing, feeding and protection of the evacuees is also a responsibility of the Commission.

The order also provides for assistance to the Commission by all Government departments and particularly specifies the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in compiling information on persons to be evacuated and in protecting them and maintaining public security.

The Transport Department will provide aid in moving those to be evacuated; Defense Department in providing personnel to advise on housing, feeding and clothing; Munitions and Supply Department to advise on contracts, and Labor Department in establishing work camps and providing employment.

Meanwhile after several false starts, the migration of Japanese from the coast has already got under way and several detachments have left for interior points where most of them will be engaged in road construction and other public works.

Present indications are that within a few weeks virtually no Japanese, even women and children, will be living within the coastal zone described by Ottawa as strategic area.

Strongly Fortified Town Recaptured by Soviets

MOSCOW, March 6 (AP)—Soviet troops which fought through heavy shellfire have tightened the drawstring on the Rzhev-Vyazma pocket with recapture of Yukhnov, a fortified Ugra River town 120 miles southwest of Moscow, the Russians said today.

This town lies 50 or 60 miles behind the points of farthest Russian advance in this region and its recapture apparently eliminates a serious hazard to the rear of the advancing Soviet troops, in view of the imminence of a German spring offensive.

The Germans had converted Yukhnov and the surrounding area into a network of strongly fortified points and had rushed reinforcements to it by plane from Germany, France, Czechoslovakia and other occupied countries.

The Russians said they were able to storm these fortifications despite a heavy artillery barrage.

Nazis Fought Tenaciously

Yukhnov is midway between the Moscow-Smolensk-Minsk railroad route and the road from Moscow south through Bryansk. It is about 50 miles southeast of Vyazma on the Minsk Road, and the same distance west of Kaluga on the Bryansk Road.

Evidence of the tenacity of the German resistance in this region is the fact that as long ago as Jan. 10 the Russians recaptured the town of Mosalsk, which is 20 miles south of Yukhnov, and yet until now had not cleared up the Yukhnov pocket.

The attack on the central front came as Red Army tanks and artillery continued to pound the encircled 16th German Army in the Staraya Russa sector to the north.

About 1,000 Germans were said to have been killed in four engagements—570 in the repulse of two Nazi counterattacks, 400 in a day's fighting on a central front sector and "several dozen" trapped by an automatic rifle detachment which was reported to have dislodged the enemy from one village.

Moscow Raided

German planes raided Moscow during the night after a long layoff, dropping bombs "at Random and inflicting insignificant damage" and some casualties, the Russian Radio said. The Soviet Information Bureau said four raiders were shot down yesterday in the vicinity of the Capital, where the last alert had sounded Dec. 23.

[Night bomb raids on the center of Moscow and on the Russian-defended port of Sevastopol in the Crimea were reported today by the German High Command.

The High Command also said all Russian assaults were beaten off with heavy losses and that the Red Army lost 61 tanks in two days. "Several hundred" prisoners were taken, the Nazi communiqué claimed.]

Russian dispatches said more than 500 Germans were reported killed along a one-mile stretch at Yukhnov by the Red Army drive into territory by-passed in the original thrusts westward toward Nazi-held Smolensk.

Russian units smashed the 55th German Infantry Regiment and the First Battalion of the 21st Infantry Regiment, the Information Bureau said. The Nazi garrison was declared to have been newly reinforced by troop-carrying planes.

The retreat was so precipitate that even ammunition dumps in Yukhnov were captured intact, the Information Bureau reported.

Fifty miles northwest of Yukhnov lies Vyazma, a German-held city on the Moscow-Smolensk highway. Eighty miles north of Vyazma is Rzhev, a Volga River strong point still manned by Adolf Hitler's troops. Russian spearheads veer toward the highway from both north and south 50 or 60 miles to the west.

Canada Faces Wood Bath Tubs?

OTTAWA, March 6 (CP)—The Munitions and Supply Department, announcing new restrictions respecting use of metals, envisages the time when Canadians may be using wooden bathtubs and wood, enamel, or pottery for replacing household articles now made of metal.

Effective immediately, instructions issued by G. C. Bateman, Metals Controller, prohibit the use of tin, except by permit, for the making of:

All household articles, whether plain or decorated, acoustic tile plates, baking pans, bath tubs, bread and cake boxes, bread and cake pans, coal oil cans, cookie and biscuit cutters, cookie tins, cookie sheets, corn cake pans, muffin pans, turk's head pans, cups, mugs, curtain rods, dish pans, salt and pepper boxes, feeding troughs, flour and tomato sieves, flour cans, funnels (except ¼ pints, pints, and quarts), grocery sets and other items.

Guardian fire screens, head cheese bowls, heating and air conditioning pipes, ducts and appliances; jar fountains, jelly cake plates, shielded wall lamps, lunch boxes, measures other than those for Government test measuring, milk pans, sewing machine oil cans, pie plates, potato ricers, pot covers, pudding pans, sap buckets, shanty dishes, soap-flake dispensers, steamers, stove pipes, wall and floor thimbles for fitting stove pipes, tea kettles, trimmings for fruit boxes and baskets, vacuum cleaner parts, wash boilers and covers, wash bowls and water dippers.

"Except possibly for stove and heating pipes and fittings, milk pans, and oil cans, and possibly for one or two other items, steel will not be available as a substitute," F. B. Kilbourn, Steel Controller, said. He proposed that for such things as feeding troughs, bath tubs, and some of the household items, wood can be used, and for most of the other items enamel or pottery would be satisfactory substitutes.

Army-Navy Period For British Airmen

LONDON, March 6 (CP Cable) —The Empire's airmen are going to learn the ways of the Army and Navy.

Sir Archibald Sinclair, Secretary for Air, told the House of Commons March 4 that under a new arrangement made "to foster co-operation with the services from the bottom," Commonwealth Air Training Plan pilots and air crews at present kept an indefinite time at personnel reception centers after arrival from overseas will in the future go to Army and Navy units and live for a week at each before resuming training.

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Britain Stirred by Man-Power Shortage; New Day Nurseries to Let Mothers Work

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 6—The seriousness of Britain's man-power shortage is clearly indicated by the far-reaching new call up of men, women, and youth here for both factory and fighting services and by the Labor Minister, Ernest Bevin's explanation of the dire need of British industry.

It is being recognized here today that Mr. Bevin sprang an unwelcome surprise on this nation when he revealed to the House of Commons that labor reserves, including woman-power reserves, are dangerously low.

Mr. Bevin described how he had planned utilization of man power assuming the end of 1942 as the real crux of the war.

Threat to Production

What is actually happening, he admitted, is that the resources of man and woman power are being used up four or five months ahead of that calculation and that is without serious casualties.

Such a situation is worrying Mr. Bevin, and he told the Commons: "If this war goes on and is carried to its logical conclusion and you are without your proper reserves of man power as casualties occur you are apt to have a stagnation of production at that very critical moment. Real economy in the use of man power at this moment is a most vital contribution to the war."

Mr. Bevin sharply censured managements, charging them with main responsibility for the wastage of labor.

New Measures Drafted

New measures to increase available man and woman power include:

1. A Royal Proclamation signed by the King yesterday extending the military service age for men from 41 to 46. About 1,200,000 men are affected, but except in the case of doctors and dentists, who are urgently needed for the fighting forces, men in the new group are most likely to be retained for vital civilian work.

2. A new group of boys of 18 is being called up for military service.

3. Girls aged 18 and 19 and women 41 also now come under the compulsory registration scheme.

4. The first compulsory registration of 17-year-old girls under the Board of Education training scheme is scheduled for March 28.

Estimate on Reserves

Woman power is recognized as being the accelerator pedal of industry in wartime Britain. Only women are available in sufficient reserve for the great extra effort required.

Up to the present 5,000,000 women have been registered for service either in the forces or in industry. It is estimated by the Labor Ministry that at least half of these women are employed already in work of national importance.

Of the remaining 2,500,000 some 1,500,000 have been interviewed and are being placed in jobs at the rate of 3,500 a week.

Pattern for United States

Questions arising from Britain's disturbing labor situation may prove helpful in enabling the United States to by-pass some of the pitfalls.

In many cases the United States should be able to escape the unfavorable circumstances under which Britain has often had to act.

Thus one of the big questions in Britain is: "Has too much man power been absorbed into the comparatively inelastic air-raid precaution system which wastes an enormous number of man and woman hours daily?"

It has to be remembered that Britain's vast and highly efficient ARP machine was built up in an acute emergency, largely under enemy fire when everything else in the war was overshadowed by the need to combat enemy bombs.

Some Vital Questions

And it is certainly a big problem to know the best way to scale down this intricate organization without affecting its efficiency, should raiders return, without undermining that team spirit which proved such a stalwart weapon of defense for the British against bombing.

Other questions are: "Has the military call-up in Britain been too rapid and taken too much from industry?"

"Has the industrial call-up been too quick so that employers haven't been obliged to make the best use of available man power?"

Britain has certainly learned how much care is needed in allotting and utilizing a nation's limited labor resources in total warfare.

Men Up to 60 Face Call in Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York, March 6

The Australian radio reported today that "men under 60 years are liable to be called up for service in labor battalions to help to carry out strategic work in Australia."

The broadcast, which was recorded at the CBS shortwave listening station, said further:

"The battalions will be under military control and the men will receive military pay. Service will be compulsory, but men will be given work most suited to their qualifications."

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 6—More day nurseries to enable married women with young children to undertake parttime work and thus help solve Britain's increasingly acute labor shortage are being urged by women her.

Several women M.P.'s in the House of Commons debate yesterday not only supported this proposal but supplemented it with other ideas.

Miss Irene Ward, Conservative, urged that more attention be paid to questions of personnel management, which, she said, were better looked after in the Ministry of Supply than in the Ministry of Aircraft Production.

Mrs. Adamson, Labor, thought that too many men of military age were being employed in work women could do. Miss Megan Lloyd George, Liberal, asked farmers to forgo prejudices against women on the land.

No Untapped Reserves

Mrs. Hardie, Labor, complained that large numbers of Scottish girls were sent unnecessarily into England, though it is admitted that most factories are situated in the south of Tweed.

The crux of the problem lies in the statement by the Labor Minister, Mr. Ernest Bevin, that Britain faces a potential crisis through a lack of man power.

At present there is no untapped reserve of woman power except in the ranks of married women with young children.

These are not expected to take up work of national importance on a full-time basis, though it is hoped that they may give their energies to the war effort on a part-time schedule.

They cannot, it is said, do this unless provision be made for looking after their children in the day nurseries.

Extension of Nurseries

On behalf of the Government, it is declared that by the end of January, 276 of these nurseries were open, and another 200 are expected to be opened in March alone.

On the other hand, Miss Horsbrugh, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Health, stated that there is some apparent reluctance on the part of mothers to use these facilities.

At the end of January there were 46,723 places available for young children, but only 24,168 were occupied.

But Miss Horsbrugh admitted that this was chiefly due to the recent bad weather in Britain, and she hoped that during the summer the nursery system would greatly ease the labor power problem.

After 113 washings, Linit-starchings, ironings, this inexpensive little dress was examined under the microscope for signs of wear. No slightest sign of fraying. (Test No. 24747 by United States Testing Co., Inc., Feb. 6, 1942.)

Child's Dress Passes Linit Laundry Test

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PENETRATES THE FABRIC PROTECTS THE FIBRES

Publishers Protest 'Secrets' Measure

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—Spokesmen for newspaper publishers and the Washington Newspaper Guild have joined in protests to a Senate judiciary subcommittee against the "war secrets" legislation sponsored by Attorney General Francis Biddle.

Kenneth Crawford, the Guild representative, testified that the proposed legislation "would clamp down an unreasonable censorship" and confine reporters' sources here "largely to handouts."

Mr. Crawford said that the Office of Censorship, under Byron Price, had demonstrated "both wisdom and restraint so far" in protecting Government secrets and avoiding disclosures to the enemy.

Raymond B. Howard, speaking for editors and publishers in the National Editorial Association, wrote the subcommittee that the proposed legislation "will seriously hamper normal operations of news gathering."

The legislation would prohibit the publication of any document declared to be "confidential" by the head of a Government agency or department.

Mr. Howard, saying he spoke for "several thousand publishers and editors located largely in smaller cities and towns," contended that most abuses listed by Mr. Biddle could be met under existing laws. He said the proposed bill would be "arming Government agencies with a blunderbuss when actually a rifle may be needed."

Still another written protest came from Frank B. Jewett, President of the National Academy of Sciences and a member of the National Defense Research Council, who wrote that officials would tend to overuse any such authority.

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Carrier Pigeon Helps in Rescue Of Bomber Crew

LONDON, March 6 (AP)—Winkie, a tough little carrier pigeon, oil-soaked and doused in the icy North Sea, flew 100 miles to her loft and thereby saved the lives of four crew members of an RAF Beaufort bomber which crashed on the way back from an offensive patrol off Norway. The Air Ministry told her story tonight.

Winkie's cage broke open when the bomber was forced down at sea by engine trouble. The plane sank within a minute, but the men managed to get off in a rubber dinghy.

Pigeon Fancier James Ross of Dundee reported to authorities that she had returned. Her code number showed what plane she had been in. A check of her known flying speed helped in computing where she had left the plane, and a reconnaissance plane which was sent out located the dinghy.

Winkie, treated to a special feed, strutted in her cage at a party in her honor while fliers made speeches and gave Mr. Ross—for Winkie—a bronze plaque with the figure of a tiny pigeon flying over the sea. Inscribed on the plaque was the squadron's thanks to a gallant bird.

Pro-Axis General Ordered Set Free By Egypt Premier

CAIRO, Egypt, March 6 (AP)—Prime Minister Nahas Pasha ordered the immediate release today of Gen. Aziz el Masry Pasha, former Chief of Staff of the Egyptian Army and a pro-Axis sympathizer, who was arrested last June after he failed in an attempt to flee the country.

Two young Egyptian Air Force officers who accompanied him in his frustrated flight also are to be set free, but all three will remain under police surveillance.

The order for their release followed a meeting between the Prime Minister and General Masry at which Egypt's Minister of Defense and Chief of Staff were present.

General Masry and the two officers, allegedly headed for Syria with important secret documents, took off in a military plane last May 16 from Cairo. Their plane was pursued and forced down in the night, but before they could be taken into custody the three escaped over the desert. The Government promptly offered £1,000 reward for information leading to their arrest. Twenty days later they were discovered in a hideout in a Cairo suburb.

Statue of Washington For Valley Forge Park

VALLEY FORGE, Pa., March 6 (AP)—A 12-foot statue of George Washington, by Gifford MacGregor Proctor, New York sculptor, will be erected at this national shrine in about a year, the Valley Forge Park Commission announced.

Funds for the statue were donated anonymously.

Lockard Couldn't Use Buttons So He Didn't Wire His Coming

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 6 (AP)—Staff Sergeant Joseph L. Lockard, whose warning of approaching planes at Hawaii on Dec. 7 went unheeded, came home today and greeted his family just like many another youth returning home for a vacation—"I've got only a few pennies in my pocket, Dad."

His family and his sweetheart motored here from their home at Newberry, Pa., 100 miles away, to meet his train at 3:43 a. m. (E.W.T.) and one of the first things Mrs. Lockard wanted to know was why he hadn't wired that he was coming.

"What would I use for money, Mom, buttons?" Sergeant Lockard joshed happily, explaining his service record hadn't caught up with his trip from Hawaii and that he couldn't draw pay until it did.

"I've never been so excited in my life," whispered Mrs. Lockard as the late-arriving train pulled in. His father, who works in an aviation motor plant at Williamsport, near their home, tried to appear calm.

The young soldiers saved his kisses for his mother, too, shyly greeting comely Pauline Seidel with a few low words. Sister Ethel, a high school junior and a sleepy younger brother just couldn't find words for their ideal.

They quickly left the deserted station platform for the long drive home, where Sergeant Lockard wants to "get a good rest" before he reports to the officers' training school at Fort Monmouth, N. J., in about 10 days.

That assignment, the Distinguished Service Cross and promotion to staff sergeant came as the result of his alert detection of planes off Hawai. He stayed overtime at the listening post that morning to give some instructions to Private George Elliott and because he liked "to play around with gadgets myself."

The sound of the planes he picked up—"just sort of an accident"— was reported to a superior but no further action was taken.

And Sergeant Lockard "can't understand" why so much fuss is being made because the warning "didn't work anyway."

Associated Press

Sergeant Joseph L. Lockard

He was Private Lockard when he detected Japanese planes approaching Pearl Harbor and was laughed down when he informed his officers. He was made Master Sergeant and now goes to an officers school.

Nazi Peril to Egypt Cut By Libyan Gain, Lyttelton Says

LONDON, March 6 (AP)—The German threat to Egypt has been lessened by the British campaign in Cirenaica, Capt. Oliver Lyttelton declared today on his return from his post as Minister of State in Eastern Mediterranean area.

He said 50,000 to 100,000 tons of German ammunition had been captured, and added that this, plus the desert barrier over which the Axis forces would have to attack, put the British in "far better position for the defense of Egypt than before."

Returning to become Minister of Production, Captain Lyttelton declined to discuss the possibility of another British offensive in North Africa.

He gave the impression, however, that it would be almost impossible for the Germans to develop another real drive toward Egypt in the near future.

Support for Rommel

The German Air Force sent a whole air fleet to support Gen. Erwin Rommel's planned offensive, he said.

"The British attacked first and pushed him to Ain el Gazala where he lost another battle," Captain Lyttelton said.

"We pressed after him with light forces but he was able to collect a small striking force for a counterattack. We suffered a tactical defeat which was not of great importance, and temporarily lost territory.

"The threat to Egypt has decreased as a result of this campaign."

He said supply difficulties had hampered both armies.

The prime task, Captain Lyttelton said, is to guard the supply lanes through the Red Sea and into the Persian Gulf through which help from "the United States and Great Britain is moving continually."

Wheat Supplies Sent

He said Britain was supplying Cyprus, Palestine, Syria and Iraq with wheat, but that plans were afoot to make this entire area self supporting.

The Minister said that Britain was aware of the threat of a possible thrust from the northwest against Northern Syria, Iraq and Iran, and praised the development of relations between these three states.

"A smooth-working organization is being built,' he said. "The three fighting services operate closely together and there are no military operations on a large scale which are not combined operations.

"Our communications are improving and our supply lines lengthening. We can look forward to things being much better in the Middle East."

Dummies Draw Fire

LONDON, March 6 (AP)—A British officer just returned from Libya said 50 British artillerymen had captured 5,248 Italians in the North African desert with the aid of 21 dummy soldiers armed with wooden guns.

The dummies were placed in positions to draw the Italian fire while the artillery men advanced from another direction, declared Capt. P. G. Birkin.

The Italians, thinking they were being outflanked by a superior force, he said, retreated 10 miles and laid down their arms when the British pursued.

Jowett Held Likely to Serve British Labor's Peace Aims

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 6—Prime Minister Churchill's recent appointment of another Socialist to replace Laborite Arthur Greenwood in the work of postwar planning focuses fresh interest on the Labor Party's published interim peace aims.

No doubt Sir William Jowett, hitherto Solicitor-General, who takes over Mr. Greenwood's Planning Ministry, will be governed to a large extent in his policy by Labor's conception of a "planned society" in place of the old competitive system, as set forth in the publication. His work is likely to be affected by his colleagues' program regarding a new approach to colonial questions and to collective security among free nations.

The title of Paymaster General whereunder Sir William is to tackle postwar plans seems somewhat far removed from his work in hand. The real object in utilizing the post of Paymaster is that constitutionally it may be held in combination with another Ministerial post. This will give Sir William some control, especially financial, over the many and various far-reaching aspects of the reconstruction problem.

As his assistant, Sir William will have another barrister, George Strauss—a Conservative—who has long been concerned with physical planning through work with the national trust in the preservation of fine old buildings, and who is keenly interested in the preservation of rural England and in architecture.

Sir William is not included in the War Cabinet, but otherwise has full Cabinet rank.

His duties are officially termed the organizing and co-ordinating of reconstruction work of various departments. The main reconstruction questions are considered by a committee of Ministers representative of all parties.

Sir William's appointment involves the dropping of Lord Hankey, who ever since 1914 has been a potent influence behind successive British Cabinets.

Lord Hankey is credited with knowing more state secrets than any other man in Britain, for he was Secretary of the Committee of Imperial Defense for 26 years, Secretary of the Cabinet for 18 years and Clerk of the Privy Council for 15 years—thus holding a key post in three of the nation's most secret bodies. Generally speaking, his views have always inclined to the Conservative approach and the old order.

Other Government changes consisting mainly in replacements in Undersecretaryships bring into office several Commons back benchers, including six Conservatives and two Socialists. Into junior post of the Government there has thus been infused "young blood," which has been so widely called for. Among the new Undersecretaries are some who have been outspoken in criticism of Government shortcomings.

'Yanks Are Coming' Radiocast March 22

DETROIT, March 6 (AP)—This war production center will be the scene March 22 for a world-wide radiocast that will tell people in bondage everywhere, in their native tongues, that the "Yanks" are on their way again to help them cast aside the shackles of oppression.

Paul M. Deac, President of Americans-All, announced this upon his reutrn from a Washington conference with State Department officials.

The chief speaker of the Rally for Freedom will be either Vice-President Henry A. Wallace or Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, Mr. Deac said.

Detroit men in military service and defense workers also will tell the story of America's might in their native tongues.

Group of U. S. Citizens Soon To Quit Reich

LONDON, March 6 (AP)—The 140 American diplomats and journalists assembled at Bad Neuheim, Germany, are expected to leave for Lisbon on the way home at the end of March, a Berlin report quoted in a Stockholm dispatchc to Exchange Telegraph said today.

About 16,000 United States citizens are in Germany. Some are interned but most are merely under police supervision.

American Paper

BERN, Switzerland, March 6 (AP)—American correspondents waiting at Bad Nauheim, Germany, to be exchanged for Axis journalists in the United States have started the only American newspaper in Europe: the Bad Nauheim Pudding.

The first issue, edited by 19 correspondents who stayed at their posts in Berlin and Paris until interned, reported that their colony was enjoying normal health, conducting its own university, reading—mainly detective stories—and was seeking a place to play baseball with equipment recently received.

The paper said the Bad Nauheim University in Exile had an enrolment of 228 students with 14 instructors teaching 17 subjects ranging from modern languages to tap dancing.

Most popular course is Russian history, taught by George Kennan, former first secretary of the United States Embassy in Berlin. Louis P. Lochner, former chief of the Associated Press Berlin Bureau, is teaching civics.

Other Associated Press men at Bad Nauheim are Alvin J. Steinkopf, Edwin Shanke, Ernest Fischer, and Agus Thuemer.

As for exchange permitting a return home, the paper cautioned, "keep your shirts on."

Under Surveillance

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—Members of the staffs of the American Consulates General at Harbin and Mukden, Manchuria, have been placed under surveillance in their consular premises, the State Department was informed yesterday through the Swiss Government

The interned officials are not allowed to have radios, and the Japanese authorities permit them to communicate with persons outside of the consulates only through guards or interpreters.

Canada Eases Ban On Admission Of Russian Periodicals

OTTAWA, March 6 (CP) — Changes in the editorial policy of Soviet publications and of pro-Soviet newspapers and periodicals in the United States has resulted in relaxing by the press censors of a ban against admission of many of them to Canada.

At least six newspapers and magazines published in Moscow, previously banned, now may enter Canada, a spokesman for the press censors said. These include Moscow News; Pravda, the Communist Party organ; and Red Star, the Soviet Army publication.

In addition, he said, a "considerable number" of United States publications, the editorial policy of which previously was strongly pro-Soviet and anti-British, now have changed their tone and no longer are considered to contravene the censorship regulations. These now may enter Canada freely.

Rationing

Associated Press

In Canada

This young lady is displaying sheets of coupons from a rationing book which every Canadian motorist will need, beginning April 1, to obtain gasoline from a service station. The coupons are dated for three months of rationing. When they are used up the driver must wait until the next quarter for a new book. In preferred categories there are more coupons and they are not dated.

RAF Pictures of Paris Area Confirm Vast Damage by Raid

Bombed Paris Area One Vast War Plant

By the Associated Press

New York, March 6

The Renault factory near Paris, heavily bombed by the RAF on the night of March 3, hired more than 24,000 workers and turned out daily—before the war—millions of dollars worth of trucks and allied products, according to a French source here. The Citroën plant, formerly making automobiles now making trucks and tanks, had 15,000 to 20,000 employees.

All of France's aviation engine industry was in the Paris region, this source said. The war materials plants in and around Paris was likewise a major part of France's total.

LONDON, March 6 (AP)—Vast damage which the RAF claimed it had inflicted on German war industries in the Paris area on the night of March 3 has been confirmed by photographs taken by a British air scout, the Air Ministry declared today.

Fires still were burning in some sections of the great Renault Motor Works when the scout, dodging German fighter defenses, flew over the bombed area in broad daylight, the Ministry said.

The photographs showed vital sectors of the plant had been "badly knocked about" and that damage was "evenly distributed over the whole area of the works," said a statement.

"The only two sections which seem to have escaped crippling damage," the Ministry said, "are the tire manufacturing shop, which was not in the target area, and the Diesel engine assembly shop at the extreme tip of the island."

Part of the works is situated on an island in the Seine River,

The power station, the Ministry declared, "shows a heavily damaged roof, and it is probable that the interior of the building has suffered extensively.

"The northeast part of one of the tank assembling shops appears to be almost entirely destroyed by fire," the statement added, "and when the original photographs are closely examined wrecked tanks can be seen inside the building through a hole caused by a direct hit.

"One of the photographs shows great destruction in the area in which administrative offices, engine shops and a component work shop are concentrated, and here fires still were burning when the daylight reconnaissance was made. In other photographs, the collapse of roofs has exposed destroyed assembly lines."

The Air Ministry News Service said the photographs — some of which were said to have been taken from an altitude of only 400 feet—showed "some damage' outside the Renault Works, "Mostly occasioned by blast," but declared that in view of the scale of the attack this damage was astonishingly small.

[French Government officials in Vichy acknowledged Wednesday that heavy damage had been done to industrial establishments in the Paris area and said the raiders had killed 600 or more persons and wounded 2,000.]

Man Who Sought To Kill von Papen Called Yugoslav

LONDON, March 6 (AP)—The bomb explosion in Ankara, Turkey, Feb. 24 which knocked down German Ambassador Franz von Papen and his wife was directed against the envoy by a native of Yugoslavia, a Turkish judicial inquiry is reported to have decided in Ankara.

A dispatch to Vichy from Ankara and relayed here by Reuters said that the man who was killed by the bomb he was carrying on the street near Herr von Papen was Eumer Tokat, of Uskub, Yugoslavia, who became a Communist in Yugoslavia and later acquired Turkish nationality. He was born in 1917.

Tokat's associates also were Yugoslavs who became Turkish nationals, it was said, and their testimony indicated that certain "foreigners" whose identity has been learned had been preparing attempts on the lives of two representatives of an undesignated foreign power.

Exposition in Paris Pictures Alleged Peril of Bolshevism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARSEILLE, France, March 6—In Paris an "Exposition Against Bolshevism" has been opened in which life in Soviet Russia is depicted as composed of misery and terror. Seven countries are represented—France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Finland, Rumania and Hungary—all of which are understood to have forces fighting the Russian Army.

The Minister of the Interior, Pierre Pucheu, has also issued a statement on terrorist acts in France by Communists since Germany started the war against the Soviet States and has given cases of police activity against a Communist organization involving 12,000 police actions and more than 5,000 arrests.

Called into action by attacks against German troops of occupation and acts of sabotage the police claim to have arrested Communists responsible for 75 out of 230 cases in eight months.

In addition the police have announced the discovery of a nation-wide terrorist organization under Communist leadership with an established plan for a red uprising and the formation of red guards. The police claim to have arrested the leaders.

Simultaneously in the newspapers are attacks against "bourgeois Communists," meaning those who are sympathetic to the Red Army in its struggle against Germany and its allies.

U. S. Lag Blamed at Riom

RIOM, Unoccupied France, March 6 (AP)—Slow American output and a tacit conspiracy between French capitalists and Communist workers fatally hampered France's prewar airplane production, former Air Minister Guy La Chambre testified at the war guilt trial.

Concluding two days of testimony, M. La Chambre, who is one of five men standing trial, said Communists put up placards in aircraft factories with such slogans as "One hour less is one hour gained for the revolution." Particularly after the Russian-German pact of August, 1939, M. La Chambre asserted, the Communist obstruction of production became "deliberate and systematic."

Communist strength in some plants was so great that party membership was a requirement for a job, he said.

At the same time, he told the court, capitalists fearful that a slump would follow extensive production closed their eyes to the Communist actions and used an extension of the factory work week from 40 to 45 hours as a means of reducing personnel rather than increasing production.

M. La Chambre singled out M. Amiot, aircraft magnate, who, he said, was angry over nationalization of some of his plants.

Besides these troubles, he said purchases from the United States were slow in delivery, only 50 Douglas and Martin bombers having been ready at the start of the war when 200 had been expected.

Only 100 American pursuit planes were produced for France in a year, he said, concluding that "if you don't have your prototypes ready it doesn't matter how big an industrial potential you have."

M. La Chambre said that despite all obstacles, in 18 months in office he had managed to raise French production to 300 planes and 600 engines monthly, a level he said Britain attained only after three years.

On request of the court, he concluded by repeating two earlier assertions: that Gen. Joseph Vuillemin had said in a letter France had 2,500 warplanes available at the time of the armistice and that Army chiefs had a defensive conception of air war, relegating bombers to a secondary place as "reprisal weapons."

State of Washington Sterilization Overturned

OLYMPIA, Wash., March 6 (AP)—The Supreme Court has declared unconstitutional the State's 1921 sterilization law.

"The statute makes no provision for notice to an inmate of the hearing before the institutional board of health, nor does it afford him any opportunity to appear and present his defense at such hearing," the Court said.

The law provides for sterilization of certain mentally deficient and morally degenerate persons, and of habitual criminals.

Traveling on Business is Pleasure

Experienced Monitor readers make a practice of consulting the hotel, resort, and travel advertising published in The Christian Science Monitor, when desiring information about transportation — railroad, bus, and air lines—as well as hotels.

PATRONIZE MONITOR-ADVERTISED TRANSPORTATION

When Shadows Fall

In New Orleans' Old French Quarter

Here is one of many exquisite examples of ancient iron work, a gate leading to a flower-filled courtyard at a home on the famous Royal Street.

Charm of New Orleans Seen Best Along the River Front

Monitor Traveltalk

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Wartime precautions deny visitors a close-up of New Orleans' 14 miles of riverfront activities which make this the nation's second port; but trips on the ferries and on the harbor excursion boat still offer an unforgettable picture of the tawny Mississippi, lined with its steel sheds, its banana, cotton and grain terminals; of the $20,000,000 Industrial Canal where there is such a rush of shipbuilding; and of the vessels arriving, departing and lading.

But the individuality and the charm of the city is unimpaired. City? It is two cities in one—the Vieux Carré or French Quarter, the original New Orleans—still retains the architectural dress and outlook and flavor of a century and more ago. The straight, narrow streets (38 feet wide) and the brick houses of the Vieux Carré are a vibrant monument to the people who first settled Louisiana nearly two and a half centuries ago.

The heart of this old city is Jackson Square, which was the Place d'Armes at the founding and all through the colonial periods of France and Spain.

With the river at one end, the Cathedral and its two flanking structures at the other, and the huge Pontalba buildings on each side, Jackson Square has been called one of the finest architectural settings in the world. The park is a mass of roses, flowering shrubs and live oaks, with pretty lawns, and its centerpiece is Clark Mills' equestrian monument to Andrew Jackson. Horse and rider weigh more than 10 tons.

Famous Buildings

On the upper side of St. Louis Cathedral is the Cabildo; on the lower side, the Presbytère. They are almost identical buildings, and date from the last decade of the 18th century. They are of stuccoed brick, two stories in height, with wide arches in the Hispano-Moresque architecture.

"Cabildo" was the name of the Spanish governing body, as "Congress" is the name of the American law-making agency. Applied to a building, "Cabildo" is as incorrect as it would be to call our Capitol the "Congress."

Spain possessed Louisiana only eight years after the completion of the Cabildo. Then it returned to France, for 20 days, and in 1803 the United States raised its flag over Louisiana, which it purchased from Napoleon for $15,000,000.

In the Cabildo, Louisiana was transferred by Spain to France and by France to the United States.

Now the Cabildo houses the Louisiana State Museum, which contains many precious historical documents, relics, portraits, costures, furniture and mementoes of early Louisiana days.

Originally, the Presbytère was dedicated to ecclesiastical purposes. Now it contains the natural science division of the museum.

Unique Architecture

The finest example of the original French architecture in New Orleans is still standing, and in an excellent state of preservation. This is the Couvent des Ursulines, later known as the "old archbishopric." It was completed in 1734, and is said to be the oldest structure now standing in the Mississippi Valley. It is of two stories, brick covered with stucco, with a high-pitched roof, well-spaced dormer windows and tall, slender chimneys.

Half a century after its founding, New Orleans went under Spanish rule, and the introduction of Spanish architecture yielded a blend that has no duplicate on the American Continent.

Especially impressive is the iron work on the Pontalba buildings, two huge structures of red brick which flank Jackson Square. Completed in 1849, they are in the Renaissance style, so beautiful in their proportions that they can be called a study in balance and harmony. They are four stories high. The wide galleries (verandas) on the second and third floors have fine cast-iron work, with entwined "AP," the Almonester and Pontalba initials. They were built by Micaela, only child of the wealthy Spaniard Andres Almonester y Roxas, who was married to Joseph Xavier Célestin Delfau de Pontalba, scion of another wealthy family.

The visitor will find in the French Quarter a strange and fascinating jumble of antique shops, tearooms, wealthy homes, art studios, night clubs, grocery stores, beautifully furnished apartments and dilapidated flats. He will meet all sorts of people. The Vieux Carré is that part of New Orleans where people go to live their own lives.

In the two decades that ended with the War Between the States, Louisiana built more elegant homes than at any other period in its history. Many of these mansions are still in use.

Plantation Homes

In New Orleans, most of them are above Jackson Avenue, in what is known as the Garden District, because of the truck gardens which the demands of the growing city pre-empted. These broad acres made possible the large lawns and flower gardens which surrounded the spacious mansions in that section. The interiors of these houses are of monumental proportions, with ceilings 16 to 18 feet tall, high French windows and double doors.

Many plantation homes—simple and elaborate—still remain in Louisiana, but only a few remain in New Orleans. These latter are in the Bayou St. John section, where the old plantations have been carved into city blocks these many decades. The Schertz residence, formerly the old custom house, typifies this style of architecture; though variations of the plantation house can be seen in the Westfeldt residence, 2340 Prytania Street; the Delord Sarpy home, 534 Howard Avenue; the Olivier Plantation house, 4111 Chartres Street; the Stauffer home, 3 Garden Lane; and Madame John's Legacy, 623 Dumaine Street, in the Vieux Carré.

This house was getting on in years when René Beluche, one of the pirate Lafitte's captains, lived in it in the 1770s. George W. Cable, author of several popular stories of the South, gave the house its name. Here his hero John lived with his parents.

Swanky Great Neck, N. Y., Ship Cadet School Site

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—President Roosevelt has signed a resolution authorizing the United States Maritime Commission to acquire, as a site for a permanent Atlantic Coast cadet training school, property at Kings Point, Great Neck, Long Island, N. Y., opposite Fort Schuyler.

The House Merchant Marine Committee said the Commission was conducting its largest school for training of officers for the Merchant Marine in borrowed facilities now needed by the New York State Merchant Marine Academy at Fort Schuyler.

Sideglances in Washington: Sensitive Toes in the Senate?

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Senatorial toes: Civilian Supply Administrator Leon Henderson wasn't much moved by the taxi driver's warning, relayed to him by Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri that:

"As soon as enough Senators get their toes trod on in street cars we taxi drivers will get tires."

"That's what they tell me, too," Mr. Henderson replied laconically.

And Legs: Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas was inquiring of Mr. Henderson during testimony before the Truman Committee as to why freight should get rubber tires to move on when passengers can't.

"Aren't people as important as freight?" he inquired.

"People," replied Mr. Henderson, "have more ingenuity than freight."

"Sorry, nothing for you": A memory of being "left out" on mail in France that has stuck with him all these years gave Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson a personal interest in the Army's new scheme for transmitting mail via microfilm.

"When I was in France in the last war," the Secretary reminisced to newspapermen, "my British orderly used to get a letter every week from New York. Usually I had to wait about two months before I got one."

Pullman Company, Note: One of the most resourceful women in Washington these days is Mrs. Edna B. Casbarian, who thinks up names for warships for the Navy. Last year she had to choose names for more than 700 ships, compared with a normal peacetime average of 24.

Thus far, Mrs. Casbarian hasn't been stumped—for long, that is. She insists she'll never become a bottleneck "even if I have to use 'Aubbeenaubbee'."

Glorious MacArthur!: We don't vouch for the authenticity of this report, but it has given considerable amusement to official Washington this week:

When Gen. Douglas MacArthur heard last week that 15 unidentified commercial planes piloted by Axis agents had flown over California, he cabled the War Department in Washington:

"If you can hold the West Coast for a month, I'll send you reinforcements."

She's a 'Production Soldier' And Wins 'E' Flag in Camden

Wide World-Associated Press

CAMDEN, N. J., March 6—Eleanor Macrina probably would giggle with embarrassment if anyone told her she qualifies as a heroine in America's battle of production to beat the Axis powers.

But the pert young woman fits the descriptions of those "production soldiers" who President Roosevelt says must be given recognition for outstanding accomplishment in helping increase the output of military equipment.

One day while working in the RCA Manufacturing Company's plant on radio receivers to be used in tanks, Eleanor had the idea that a lot of time, money, and material might be saved by a few simple changes in her routine.

She proposed the idea to a committee set up for that purpose—and it was adopted.

That's the theme of labor-management co-operation which the Government is planning to harness to a nationwide campaign to step up war production through recognition of meritorious work by individuals and plants engaged in military contracts.

As a result of Eleanor's idea, America's armed forces are getting better tank receiving sets and getting them faster.

This young woman's accomplishment is an example of what already is being done in the RCA Manufacturing Company's five plants (Camden, Harrison, N. J.; Bloomington, Ind.; Indianapolis, Ind., and Hollywood, Calif.) in a co-operative drive to stimulate war production by new ideas and time-saving short cuts.

The Navy 'E' flag, awarded to manufacturing plants for outstanding work on war contracts, flies over the RCA Camden plant largely because of Eleanor Macrina and her fellow workers, many of whom made suggestions just as important.

Peter Kuss is another who received a good idea. He was spraying transformers. To keep soldering surfaces clean, it was customary to wind tape around the points to be soldered and, after the spraying, to cut off the tape and discard it.

Mr. Kuss suggested that rubber tips be made, slipped over points before spraying, and then removed to be used again and again. Simple? Of course, but no one had ever thought of it before, and the production of transformers was speeded up.

Each of the company's 22,000 employees is pledged to "put the squeeze on the Japanese" by beating production promises in an unusual campaign particularly significant now that the Government is organizing such a drive throughout the country.

$100,000,000 Asked for WPA

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—President Roosevelt has asked Congress to appropriate $100,000,000 immediately to the Work Projects Administration to provide work and training for persons who are laid off because industries are being converted to wartime production.

Several weeks ago the House Ways and Means Committee rejected an authorization for $300,000,000 asked by the President to supplement State unemployment payments to workers displaced by the war program.

The Committee pigeonholed the authorization, 16 to 8, after hearing testimony that the States are apprehensive lest the program lead to federalization of the present unemployment compensation program.

Harold D. Smith, Budget Bureau Director, said the amount requested for WPA would provide approximately 1,000,000 man months of work on useful public projects during the rest of the 1942 fiscal year, ending June 30.

"In the circumstances," Mr. Smith said, "it is essential that everything possible be done to provide means whereby these unemployed may be trained for positions in the war industries or may be employed on work essential to the national defense pending the time of their re-employment in industry."

The President also asked Congress to authorize the Federal Works Agency to enter into additional contracts totaling $25,400,000 for the construction and improvement of national defense access roads.

Norfolk Greets First Navy Units To Train to Fight or Mend Damage

NORFOLK, Va., March 6 (AP)—Rough and ready to fix or fight, the vanguard of the Navy's new construction battalions—specialists similar to the Army Engineers—have arrived at the Norfolk Naval Base ready to mend anything.

The battalions, recently authorized by the Navy Department to accelerate construction of additional U. S. bases abroad and for the repair of those damaged by the enemy, are composed of men trained in radio, shipfitting, carpentry, machinery, steelworking, pipefitting, painting and even ditch digging.

Capt. N. A. McClure, commanding officer of the Naval Training Station, said:

"These men will be performing a dual service. They will be trained to fight if they have to, but their primary purpose will be construction and emergency repairs. They will serve as mobile shipyards and perform a thousand odd jobs in the field which ordinarily could be done only at shops and factories."

The men will spend a few weeks here learning to salute, handle a rifle and march in formation. They will be outfitted with tools and uniforms and then sent on their first assignments.

Typical of the first arrivals was Michail Szizygiel, draftsman for the National Engineering Company, Chicago. He said:

"I was getting ready to enlist in some branch of the service before I heard that the Navy was starting these construction regiments. When I heard about them I figured I'd be able to do a little something extra for my country, repairing ships when I am not fighting. You know, that little something extra makes you feel good, makes you feel worthwhile."

Jack Spangler, Bluefield, W. Va., pipefitter, said:

"I'll fix any pipe the Navy tells me to. But I hope I get a chance to wrap a few around the heads of those Japs before I get through."

U. S. Navy Plans Tankers Move Only in Daylight

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—A plan to have the United States tankers put into Atlantic ports at night and limit their traveling to daylight hours is reported to be under consideration by Navy officials.

This method of outwitting submarine raiders now haunting territorial waters in large numbers was used to a limited extent during the World War, and officials said that it might possibly prove an effective one again.

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Makeshift Line-Up to Be Used Against New York Giants in Week-End Series

Stengel Views First Base Problem With More Alarm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANFORD, Fla., March 6—Theoretically, Casey Stengel shouldn't be bothering about who is going to play first base for the Braves until Monday, when the fielders report. Right now he should be concentrating on his pitchers and catchers, now trying to prepare themselves for the advent of the hitters, who will want lots of batting practice when they show up.

However, Old Case is weighing the question in his mind, and every once in awhile, out of the blue, he'll drop some irrelevant remark, as, "Maybe it ought to be Ross," or, "West is the guy for the job."

Asked point-blank who'll play first base for the Braves in 1942, Stengel fails to give a point-blank answer. Obviously, he is unable to give one. He doesn't know, himself. If the Braves had been successful in their endeavors to get Johnny Mize from the Cardinals or Dolph Camilli from the Dodgers, he would be able to answer immediately.

Apparently the man who will be playing first base for the Braves when they open their season April 14 in Philadelphia is included in a group composed of Johnny Cooney, Max West, Chet Ross, Tony Cuccinello, Lou Gremp, Frank McElyea, Paul Waner, Al Roberge, and George Washburn. Stengel's most significant remark to date on the subject has been, "If I put Cooney there, I know I'd have a better fielding first baseman than I've had yet with the Braves, and that includes Hassett and Dahlgren."

Hassett may play first base for the Yankees this season, but that isn't going to convince Stengel that the Irish tenor from Manhattan is anything better than a fair first baseman: and while the Yanks may be able to carry him, the Braves couldn't.

West is the logical choice for the position. He has been tried there by Stengel in parts of two seasons, and a couple of years ago he did pretty well. At least the rest of the infielders thought so. He's awkward, but he's big and willing. No other player on the Braves has a more unquenchable spirit than Maxie. He'd sub for Cordell Hull in the Foreign Office if asked to.

Everyone will be glad when all the first base candidates are in camp and the battle starts. This conditioning work by the pitchers and catchers is not exciting, although beneficial. It'll be more fun to see the boys down at first stopping grounders with their shins and making pick-ups with their tummies.

The Southern Exposure

The pitchers already have started to throw curve balls. Long ago the idea that a curve couldn't be thrown for at least a month was abandoned. Jim Tobin, Dick Errickson and other curve-ball artists like to bend them from the start . . . George Diehl, who won eight straight games for Evansville after losing eight out of 10 for Hartford, has possibilities as a relief hurler, Stengel thinks. The 24-year-old right-hander is not fast, but he has a good curve and good control . . . Clyde Kluttz, the highly-touted catcher from Sacramento, used to be a pitcher. Billy Southworth changed him at a Cardinals baseball school four years ago.

Georgia Tainter Enters Semifinal At Ormond Beach

ORMOND BEACH, Fla., March 6 (AP)—Georgia Tainter of Fargo, N. D., moved into the semifinal round of the 17th annual South Atlantic women's golf tourney yesterday by winning 2 and 1 over Sally Sessions of Muskegon, Mich.

Mrs. Maurice Glick of Baltimore, Md., earned the right to meet Miss Tainter by eliminating Mrs. J. C. Shorb, South Bend, Ind., 2 up.

Ann Pink of New Rochelle, N. Y., came from behind to win over Margaret Gunther of Memphis, Tenn., 1 up, and was matched against Jane Crum of Orangeburg, S. C., in the other semifinal match. Miss Crum won over Peg Kirk, the Rollins College student from Findlay, Ohio, 5 and 4.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results March 5

Philadelphia (A) 14, Hollywood (PC) 6.

Tailenders Keep Pace With Wins

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Gls For	Gls Agst
New York	27	15	2	56	167	136
Toronto	25	15	3	53	142	115
Boston	22	14	6	50	133	100
Chicago	21	20	3	45	133	134
Detroit	16	24	4	36	124	137
Brooklyn	15	27	3	33	123	158
Montreal	15	26	3	33	118	160

By the Associated Press

Six teams squared off in the National Hockey League last night, but it was strictly the tailenders' evening and nobody gained anything except satisfaction as the three bottom clubs knocked off a trio from the upper crust.

Montreal and Brooklyn, battling for the last spot in the Stanley Cup play-offs, remained neck and neck in a sixth place tie but but neither gained on fifth-place Detroit, which clung to a three-point margin by upsetting the league-leading New York Rangers, 5-2.

Canadiens Win

Montreal's Canadiens chalked up their first victory in Toronto in more than three years by bumping the Maple Leafs, 5-2, and the Brooklyn Americans surprised the Chicago Black Hawks, 2-1.

At Detroit the Red Wings scored three times during the second period to take a 5-1 lead. Carl Liscombe opened the scoring for Detroit early in the first period, but Grant Warwick tied it up for the Rangers midway in the session. Then Eddie Wares tallied two minutes later to put the Wings in front to stay.

Liscombe, Jerry Brown, and Joe Carveth poured goals past Jim Henry in the second period and it wasn't until late in the final stanza that Hub Macey tallied New York's last goal.

Norman Larson scored Brooklyn's winning goal at Madison Square Garden, breaking a tie with the Hawks five minutes before the end of the game.

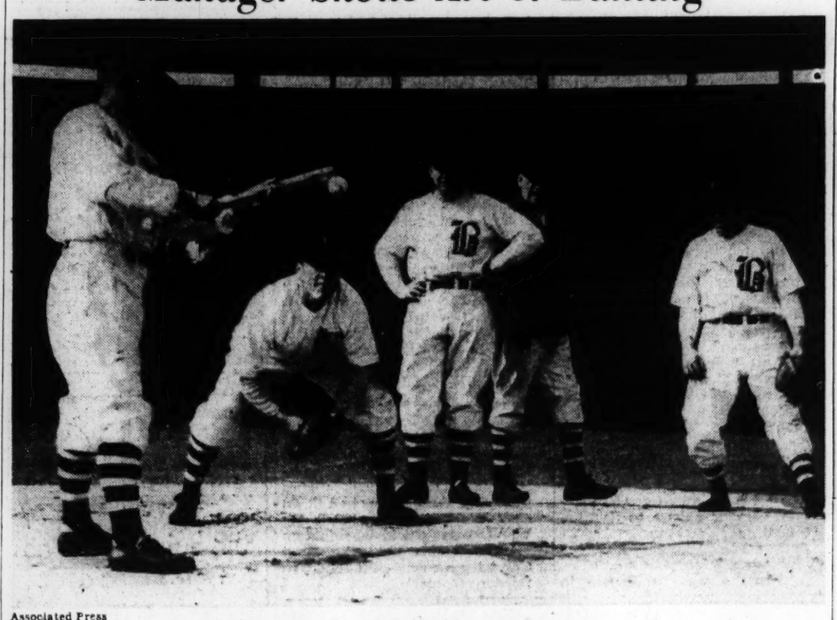
Penalty Shot

Pat Egan, who set up the play for the winning tally, scored the Americans' first goal on a penalty shot at 9:15 of the third period after two scoreless sessions. A 60-foot shot by John Mariucci in the following minute was Chicago's only score.

Goalie Paul Bibeault and Joe Benoit shared the honors in Montreal's win at Toronto. Bibeault handled 47 shots and Benoit scored two goals and an assist.

Toronto came from behind twice to tie the score, but goals by Ray Getliffe, Benoit, and Terry Reardon in the third period enabled Montreal to win going away.

Manager Shows Art of Bunting



Associated Press

Illustrating a Finer Point of the Game

SANFORD, Fla.—Casey Stengel, Boston Braves manager, bunts one for the benefit of Catcher Alvin Montgomery, while Clyde Kluttz, up from Sacramento, and Catcher Phil Masi, right, look on as Braves open spring training at Sanford, Fla.

Interlachen Club Suggested For Wood-Hogan Golf Match

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., March 6—During the international four-ball professional gold tournament, which is on the docket here, there is bound to be a lot of discussion over the proposed three-out-of-five matches between Craig Wood and Ben Hogan for the so-called "world's championship," in behalf of war relief. With Fred Corcoran engineering the project, it may readily be conjectured that he will suggest that one of the matches be played in Boston, unless he has received rather specific guarantees from other districts concerning what they can promise in returns, plus what they think they might raise.

One such place might conceivably be the Interlachen Country Club of Minneapolis, where this year's national open championship was to have been played, until the U. S. G. A. cancelled all tiltle tournaments for 1942. What could be more interesting for that club, the Twin Cities district, and golfers of the country as a whole, than to see or read about a match at Interlachen between the present national open champion and the present holder of the Vardon Trophy, played not only on the course picked for this year's title tournament, but also the one on which Bobby Jones won the open in 1930, as the third stage of his "Grand Slam"?

Compare Scores

Coming right down to cases, why not two of the proposed five matches right there? All the golfing world would be interested to note the scoring of these two great masters as compared with what Bobby Jones did on the same course in winning his last open there 12 years ago. They would have to step to beat his best individual round of 68, although his average of the four rounds, 71.75, was higher than Ben Hogan's average for his entire tournament year of 1941.

In this connection, however, it is only fair to Jones to state that scores and averages have a habit of rising in national championships. Witness Hogan's 289 in the national open at Fort Worth, Texas, last year, a score well above his average on all courses during the year, and his 290 at Winged Foot the year before.

Prestige

In the matter of prestige, Hogan has most to gain in the proposed series, notwithstanding his winning the Vardon Trophy in 1940 and 1941 and being the leading point and money winner so far in 1942. It is a singular fact that though he wins more than his share of big tournaments and finished "in the money" in 56 consecutive tournaments, he has yet to win one of the major championships, meaning a national open, British open, or a P. G. A.

His career in that respect, curiously enough, is almost a duplicate of Harry Cooper's in the days when he was as consistent in tournament after tournament, year in and year out, as Hogan is today. Cooper did tie for the national open in 1927, only to lose to Tommy Armour in the play-off, and he was receiving congratulations over winning the open in 136 at Baltusrol when along came Tony Manero with a final round of 67 to beat him out.

Cooper also won the Canadian open in 1932, again in 1937, and tied for it in 1938, losing to Sam Snead in the play-off. He also was the first winner of the Vardon Trophy, in 1937, and his total of 500 points that year was only 24 points shy of the new record set up last year by Hogan. For the last three years Cooper has been in eclipse and two years ago, at Cleveland during the national open, he told me he for the time being had lost all sense of distance.

Finding Range

Apparently this player who for more than 10 years was looked upon as the most accurate of any man from tee to green, day in and day out—the Harry Vardon of modern times—is finding the range again, for in the big Los Angeles open of mid-January he actually led the field for three rounds, Hogan and all, with a total of 210, as against Hogan's 212 for the runner-up position to that stage.

The strain at that point evidently was too great, for the "veteran" Cooper faltered in the fourth round, tacked a 75 onto his 69, 71, 70, and finished in a tie for third. Hogan finished with a 70, but it was in that same tournament that long-hitting Jimmy Thomson snapped out of his lethargy, finished with a 69 and tied with Hogan. Then Hogan beat him by 72 against 73 in the play-off for first money in that $10,000 open.

Sports Around the Hub

Ice Revue at Arena Tonight

A crowd of between 3,000 and 4,000 persons is expected at Boston Arena tonight for the first annual Ice Revue to be presented by the Commonwealth Figure Skating Club of Boston. With two professional shows already having appeared in Boston, this turnout will be considered entirely satisfactory.

More than 100 Greater Boston amateur figure skaters will take part in the show, with music to be furnished by Ruby Newman's orchestra. The revue will present many stars who rank high in national and local amateur circles, such as Walter Noffke and Doris Schuback of Springfield, new United States pairs champions, and Wilhelm Junker, eastern junior champion from the Commonwealth Club. From The Skating Club of Boston will come Dorothy Glazier and Roberta Jenks, while other guest performers will include Patsy and Betty Ann Farrell of the Providence Skating Club. Every member of the sponsoring club will take part in the revue, with leading skaters including Doris Marie Tufts, Jane Weiss, Kay Maureen Lindstrom, Margery Boardman, Teddy Baker, Marion Barstow, Jackson Richardson, Ruth Flint, and Norman Midwood.

* * *

Do not be surprised if Bill Cowley returns to the Bruins line-up next Tuesday evening against Chicago Black Hawks . . . The Cowboy, who has been out of action since last Jan. 21, is anxious to play again and feels he is about ready . . . Manager Art Ross, of course, has the final say, but Cowley can be very persuasive at times . . . Bill practiced both with the Bruins yesterday noon and with the Olympics last evening.

* * *

The Boston Olympics left today for Washington, where they will meet the Washington Eagles tonight . . . Tomorrow they return to the Garden here for a game with New York Rovers . . . Sunday they will be at home to River Vale Skeeters . . . Saturday night will be designated as "Gerry Desrosiers Night," with more than 200 Cambridge fans set to honor their fellow townsman, who now is the oldest player on the team in point of service.

* * *

Probably the biggest pile of fan mail he has ever received awaits Ted Williams at Sarasota . . . Since it is human nature to censure rather than praise, Williams may not enjoy reading the letters . . . Although none of the Red Sox players are talking for publication, it is evident that they are not too happy over the recent turn of events and wonder just how Ted's action will affect the club as a whole . . . Williams, they feel, is batting slightly less than .400 at present.

* * *

Brown students can hardly wait for Saturday night when Dartmouth's football team visits Marvel Gym in Providence . . . The Brown quintet surprised the powerful Rhode Island State Rams 83-82 earlier this week, and Brown adherents are anxious to see if their team can add a victory over the rampaging Indians . . . Dartmouth's record this season is 17 wins and three defeats.

* * *

Lewiston (Maine), Waltham, and Melrose High Schools and Mt. St. Charles Academy of Woonsocket advanced to the semifinal round of the New England school hockey tournament at the Garden yesterday . . . Tonight Lewiston plays Mt. St. Charles and Melrose meets Waltham.

* * *

Dartmouth, incidentally, has finished its Eastern Basketball League season and no matter what happens the Indians can finish in no worse a position than a tie for the championship . . . Princeton must win its three remaining games against Cornell, Columbia, and Penn this week to tie the Indians . . . One loss and the Tigers are out . . . If the Big Green does win the title, it will make the fifth consecutive championship it has taken—a new league record.

* * *

Briefs: Harvard varsity teams meet Yale in basketball here and in hockey and squash at New Haven tomorrow . . . The Crimson varsity and freshmen wrestlers today began participation in the N. E. interscholastics at Middletown, Conn. . . . Tomorrow the varsity track team participates in the I. C. 4-A meet in New York while the varsity swimmers are hosts to Columbia . . . Wesleyan, incidentally, is given a good chance of repeating its 1941 victory in the wrestling championships because of its large entry list . . . Boston College may have won the N. E. Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League championship for the third successive time this winter, but Colby sharpshooters walked off with the scoring honors . . . Joe Wallace of the Mules scored 43 points to break the former record held jointly by Ray Chaisson of B. C. and Johnny Chambers of B. U. Field of Colby with 27 points edged Boudreau of B. C. for second place by one point.

* * *

Mrs. Robert E. Hurley of Chestnut Hill and Kay Shea of Cambridge will meet in the final of the women's State Class D squash championship at the University Club tomorrow morning . . . In the State women's doubles badminton championship at the University Club last night the seeded pairs all advanced easily . . . With all the new players the Olympics are trying out in an effort to replace their depleted personnel, it is getting so that a regular visitor to their dressing room has to be introduced all around again. G. C.

Snead Leads; Hogan Among Disqualified

ST. PETERSBURG, March 6 (AP)—Sam Snead is a fellow who likes to trod familiar trails and the one he started today in the final 36 holes of the $5,000 St. Petersburg open was well marked.

Snead smashed out a three-under-par 69 in a rainstorm at the Lakewood Country Club yesterday to rack up a total of 141 at the end of the first two 18-hole rounds and entered the double-decker finals today with a one-stroke lead over the field of some 60 star pros and amateurs.

The race still was wide open, but Snead's record as a repeater stamped him as the favorite even more surely than the scores which put him in front.

Snead has won the St. Petersburg event twice in the last three years. He also has won the Bing Crosby spectacle three times and the Canadian open twice.

Snead's sometimes uncertain putter sizzled in the rain yesterday and brought him six birdies while some of the other headliners were having all kinds of trouble—including disqualification for Ben Hogan, Henry Picard and Tom Mehan because they took an excessive timeout in the clubhouse during the height of the storm.

It was the first time any of the three ever had been disqualified and the action, taken by PGA Tournament Manager Fred Corcoran, demanded that other contestants who had visited the clubhouse during the storm also be disqualified.

Corcoran pointed out, that Picard, Hogan, currently the biggest money winner in the game, and Mehan had taken an automobile in from the 10th green, had ordered refreshments in the club and had lost their turn on the course, thus violating a rule against "excessive delay."

At the time, Hogan was one over par for his round and with his even par 72 for the first day would have been among the leaders for the final firing.

Grabiner Voices Chicago Opinion In Appling Case

PASADENA, Calif., March 6 (AP)—Vice-President Harry Grabiner yesterday said the Chicago White Sox would make no concessions to Luke Appling's demands for more money and that any further moves were up to the shortstop, who has said that he was going to "sit tight" at his Atlanta home.

Appling has refused two contracts, objecting to a $1,500 reduction in basic pay from his estimated $15,000 salary last year. A bonus clause was included. Grabiner also said that "if we find some one who looks as good at short, he won't even be as valuable as the contract we've already offered him."

Eastern Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts.	Goals For	Goals Agst.
New York	32	19	5	69	248	184
Johnstown	32	18	5	69	225	194
Boston	30	18	6	66	235	191
Washington	26	25	5	57	240	239
Baltimore	25	29	4	54	243	254
Atlantic City	18	36	1	37	215	284
River Vale	16	34	4	36	170	230

Boardwalk Cup Standing

New York	15	8	3	33	117	81
Johnstown	15	9	1	31	105	92
Washington	13	11	2	28	119	106
Baltimore	12	14	2	26	118	122
Atlantic City	11	13	1	23	97	108
Boston	9	13	2	20	89	105
River Vale	6	15	1	17	83	110

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today A Year Ago

Tom Davies was named football coach at Western Reserve.

Three Years Ago

Don Budge beat Ellsworth Vines in final match of pro tennis tour, 6-2, 6-2, 6-3, taking series 22 games to 17.

Five Years Ago

Howie Morenz, veteran center of Montreal Canadiens and rated among hockey's all-time greats, passed on at Montreal.

Hockey at a Glance

Results March 5

By the Associated Press

National League

Montreal 5, Toronto 2.
Detroit 5, New York 2.
Brooklyn 2, Chicago 1.

American League

Indianapolis 3, Washington 1.
Buffalo 7, New Haven 4.

Eastern Amateur League

Johnstown 6, Baltimore 1.

Red Sox Open Exhibition Tour at Miami Tomorrow

By Ed Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 6—Manager Joe Cronin gets his initial 1942 look at the Red Sox in actual Grapefruit League competition tomorrow, when they open their long spring exhibition tour against the New York Giants at Miami. Leaving here by special train this evening, the Boston club will meet Mel Ott's charges in two successive week-end engagements, and return to Sarasota by a sleeper jump Sunday night. The first Payne Field contest is with the New York Yankees next Tuesday afternoon.

After the exhibition string gets under way at Miami tomorrow, the Red Sox will have only three idle days before they open the regular American League season on April 14 with Washington at Fenway Park. The open dates on the schedule include next Monday, next Thursday and March 23.

Campbell Moves

As one or two of the boys have been late reporting and are not yet ready to make the quick starts and long throws a ball player must in an actual game, Joe Cronin will start a makeshift outfield against the Giants. Johnny Welaj and Pete Fox are ready, but the third member of the trio will probably be Paul Campbell, the converted first baseman. At his own request Paul is concentrating on the picket line. He feels that behind this experiment lies his only chance to reach the big leagues.

Campbell, by the way, has benefited this spring by the coaching of Paul Waner, the Braves' outfielder, who took a few early workouts with the Red Sox.

"If you could learn to meet that inside ball, I think you'd hit .350," the elder Waner told Paul. "When the pitcher throws that ball in on your fists, get out in front of it and pull it to right field. If you don't get it out in front, you're hitting it with the handle of your bat. And when you do that, you're not getting good wood on it.

"Nobody is a good hitter until he learns to protect the inside of that plate," Waner continued. "If they know they can get you out by throwing in close, you might as well quit. But if you can poke an outside ball into left field, and pull the inside one to right, you're going to give those pitchers a lot of trouble. Practice hitting that close pitch out in front, and I'll guarantee they'll never be able to keep you out of this league."

However, who plays the outfield in those Miami games is not important; or who plays the infield, either, for that matter. What Cronin will be looking at are the pitchers. He knows what Charley Wagner, Dick Newsome, Mike Ryba, Joe Dobson and a couple of others can do facing the hitters, but he wants to look over the boys who are trying to make the staff.

More Harmony

As Tony Lupien, the new first baseman, said the other day, there seems to be more harmony among this present crop of Red Sox, than in past springs. They sit around the Sarasota Terrace lobby evenings, chatting baseball with the coaches and newspapermen. They walk downtown together. Rare is the player whose only daily appearance is at the practice field. Only one or two live away from the hotel.

Perhaps this improvement has been brought about by the influx of younger men, eager to learn and to be around other big leaguers. Many of these boys played together in the minors and were well acquainted long before they reached Sarasota. A contributing factor, too, is the absence of a limited few who never cared to mix with the rookies.

This harmony is a great thing for the Red Sox. No team can be consistently successful without it. The Yankees are a glowing example. They click like a group of collegians. Now the Red Sox are taking a similar shape. Such good fellows as Jimmy Foxx, Dick Newsome and Charley Wagner have helped hasten this situation. No, the complete story of a ball club is never unfolded on the field. A winner must be closely knit in the clubhouse, as well.

* * *

As long as the Red Sox have been training at Payne Field, only Jimmy Foxx and Bill Rogell have hit balls over the outfield fences in actual competition. Jim Tabor was the first to do it in practice this spring; Eddie Pellagrini was second.

* * *

When Pellagrini's sailed over the deep leftfield barrier earlier in the week, Bobby Doerr said: "He does it the first day out and I've been trying to for five years."

* * *

The Red Sox are extremely pleased with the co-operation that they have received from the town of Sarasota. There isn't a better playing surface in Florida than Payne Field.

* * *

Dick Newsome has found a new pal in Mace Brown. "I'm not so dumb," said Dick. "I want to have at least one friend out in that bull pen."

* * *

Larry Woodall, the new coach, has made a hit with the gang. He also looks as if he could catch a few games in an emergency. But Cronin will not ask him to.

* * *

Dom Di Maggio has come to terms and now the roster is complete in regard to necessary signatures.

* * *

The following players and coaches will be in the Red Sox party that leaves for Miami this evening: Pitchers Herb Hash, Ken Chase, Bill Butland, Mace Brown, Nelson Potter, Tex Hughson, Charley Wagner, Norman Brown, Mike Ryba and Anton Karl; infielders Tony Lupien, Tom Carey, Skeeter Newsome, Eddie Pellagrini, Johnny Pesky, Jim Tabor and Manager Joe Cronin; outfielders Pete Fox, Paul Campbell and Johnny Welaj; catchers Johnny Peacock and Bill Conroy, and coaches Frank Shellenback, Larry Woodall and Hughie Duffy.

* * *

The following will be left behind and will work out under the direction of Tom Daly: Jimmy Foxx, Bobby Doerr, Lou Finney, Dom Di Maggio, Joe Dobson, Oscar Judd, Dick Newsome, Yank Terry, Emerson Dickman and Ted Williams.

Training Camp Briefs

By the Associated Press

Miami Beach, Fla.—Lloyd Waner, who played 77 games with the Pirates, Braves and Reds last season, is ready to play 125 games for the Phils this year. Waner said that when he signed with the Phils last winter, he asked that he be used regularly.

"I would rather be out of baseball than ride the bench," said Lloyd.

* * *

Avalon, Calif. — When Connie Mack gave up on Bill Nicholson as a prospective big leaguer, he threw him in with $25,000 to get outfielder Dee Miles from Chattanooga. Kiki Cuyler, then managing the Lookouts, took Nicholson in hand and by mid-season had sold him to the Cubs for $35,000.

But Cuyler, now a Cub coach, says Nicholson is strictly a fast ball hitter and, after the pitchers hit their stride, Bill is lost. Last season he batted in 51 runs in the first 50 games, and 47 in the last 97 games. Cuyler hopes to do something about that.

* * *

Havana—Catcher Mickey Owen of the Brooklyn Dodgers got a lot of satisfaction, as well as a $25 prize, out of winning the mile and a half race which Manager Leo Durocher prescribed for his squad yesterday.

"By winning the race I convinced myself that I'm in better shape than ever," Mickey said.

* * *

Orlando, Fla. — Manager Bucky Harris of Washington seems confident he has found a solution to the Nats' second base problem in Frank Croucher, reformed shortstop obtained from Detroit.

"I saw Croucher play for the Tigers for three years and I always felt he was a better second baseman," Harris said.

* * *

De Land, Fla. — Manager Luke Sewell plans to have a full roster of St. Louis Browns by next Monday, barring the possible absence of Rick Ferrell, veteran catcher, who wants a little more money.

Bob Harris, young right-handed pitcher, appeared at camp and intimated he might reach an agreement with the front office soon.

* * *

Lakeland, Fla.—Unsigned Rudy York, Tiger first sacker, took over the first base job in yesterday's workout and appeared to be in much better playing condition than when he reported a year ago. York, given a uniform because other holdouts have been accorded the same treatment, indicated he would be in the fold soon.

* * *

Sarasota, Fla.—The Red Sox will warm up for their first exhibition tilt, against the Giants in Miami tomorrow, by putting on a six-inning intrasquad game today. Manager Joe Cronin will hold down third base on one team. Dom Di Maggio, Lou Finney and Jimmy Foxx also will be in action, although they have been excused from the Miami trip.

* * *

Pasadena, Calif.—Wish Egan of Detroit's front office appeared in the Chicago White Sox camp yesterday, leading to rumors he might be willing to trade Rog Cramer to the Sox, who are shy an outfielder. Detroit might get a pitcher in return and Edgar Smith has been mentioned as a possibility.

* * *

Miami, Fla.—With the exception of two games with the Dodgers, the New York Giants have limited their workouts to long hours of batting practice and hard running. Not in 20 years before have they reached this stage of spring practice without any intrasquad contests. Their first was scheduled today.

* * *

Tampa, Fla.—Manager Bill McKechnie of the Reds let it be known that his hopes for a good season depend largely on a new pitcher. He is 35-year-old Ray Starr, who came up from Indianapolis. He probably will start the exhibiton opener against the Indians Sunday.

* * *

San Bernardino, Calif.—The fight for the three outfield berths will be a feature of the Pirates' training period. Aside from Bob Elliott, who will be listed as an infielder temporarily, Pilot Frankie Frisch has seven veterans and rookies shooting for the three pasture spots.

Chicago had its first six-day bike race in 13 seasons—and its last until the present war is ended. The racers are out of tires.

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Vacuum Cleaner and Cookstove Aid and Abet Harlow Estes in Her Novel Writing

By Jessie Ash Arndt
Woman's Editor, The Christian Science Monitor

Proof of the pudding may be in the eating for some persons, but for Harlow Estes, author of the prize-winning novel "Hildreth" and of "Long Week End," it's in what the pudding does toward the progress of her writing.

There may be women who stand over the cookstove and dishpan or run the vacuum cleaner, confidently thinking as they work that if they had not these mundane tasks to perform, they too could write stories that would sell. Harlow Estes doesn't think that way. She does the tasks and, while she is doing them, works out plots for the stories that she later writes and also sells.

Housework is an aid to authorship, she says, and she proves it by turning to pudding-making and vacuum-cleaning whenever she gets "stuck in the middle of a story." Of course there are other aids such as attending a concert or driving with her husband, Stanley G. Estes, to their cottage in New Hampshire. But these involve waste of the music and the scenery, neither of which she could describe afterwards when a story is brewing. The cleaning and cooking, however, come out satisfactorily while the plot unfolds.

Plots Unfold

Plots often grow for Mrs. Estes from trivial situations, sometimes a small item in a newspaper about persons she has never known. She says she finds herself fitting people into the situation, and the characters then become more important than the circumstance, and events in the story subsequently unfold in accordance with the development of the characters.

She gets well acquainted with these people who live in her books—so well acquainted that she knows just what they would do in a given situation. And that is not necessarily what she might want them to do in the beginning, she says. Once a character is clearly defined, he acts accordingly. She even works out the background of each one, including birth, parentage, and education, fixing clearly and setting down in outline form, where he was and what he was doing at certain periods in his life. Thus, as she is writing a story, she avoids inconsistencies although she may not use many of the facts she has established.

After a book is finished, it is so completely finished as far as the author is concerned that she does not read it between the covers. She is well aware of all the painstaking effort that has gone into its writing, but she detaches herself from the story as though she had never had anything to do with it.

Does Not Discuss Story

Her husband, however, looks forth eagerly to the publication of the book for then he has his first chance to find out what the story is about. She never discusses the plot nor the characters with anybody while the writing is in progress, not even with him although he holds the chair of psychology at Northeastern University and would willingly offer advice.

Once, shortly after their marriage 14 years ago, Harlow Estes tried discussing a story with her husband. They both laughed as she told about it. It did not work, because he did not know the characters as she knew them and the two different conceptions of them failed to fit into the same story. Harlow Estes, by the way, is a person with an easy, informal graciousness—tall and slender with eyes that grow wide and dark as she looks at you. Her wavy hair is touched with gray.

There are other activities in which she values her husband's interest and approval from the start. These include cooking, painting, and jewelry-making—all recreation for her. The last of these is not to be taken too seriously. It consists in adding or subtracting pearls or other "gems" from the garden variety of costume jewelry and thus achieving new and artistic pieces. A safety pin, tweezers, scissors (if husband doesn't see her take them), nail file, and liquid cement are the implements; and the effects are remarkable.

Her painting, on the contrary, is to be taken seriously. While she does it as a hobby, her talent is such that many believe she would have been a noted artist if she had not first gained fame as an author.

Her ability as a cook is attested both by her husband and their friends. Every year, for a decade, she and Mr. Estes have had 250 dinner guests, never more than eight at a time though, of course, sometimes the same person over again. One friend who was there 16 times last year said he had never twice been served the same dish—and that's part of the fun of cooking, says Mrs. Estes, having new things. A loose-leaf cookbook is gone through yearly and what has not been used is replaced by something new and approved.

Writes Six Hours a Day

Mrs. Estes does the work of their five-room apartment on Pinckney Street, Boston, and writes from breakfast time (7:45), usually washing up the dishes first, for a good six hours, five days a week.

How did she start her literary career? Well, first, she'd always written, from girlhood on. After finishing her education at the University of California and at Cornell, she came to Boston, two years later was married and, for ten years, was secretary at King's Chapel. She worked on short stories in the evenings. These were consistently but kindly rejected by publishers who praised her characterization, said the stories had too much in them, and suggested her writing novels. She finally decided to give a five-year serious trial to writing and, if it were not on a successful financial basis by then, to give it up. She resigned her secretarial job and went to work as an author in the fall of 1936. In the fall of 1939, she submitted "Hildreth" in the Dodd, Mead & Co.-Red Book Magazine competition and received the $10,000 award. With this substantial answer to the question, "Can I Write?" she did "Long Week End" this year and keeps in practice between novels by doing short stories.

By a Staff Photographer
Harlow Estes takes time out from writing to enjoy herself making new costume jewelry designs while her husband, Stanley G. Estes, smiles his approval

Care of Children in Defense Areas, a Job for Women

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Who is to care for little Johnnie and littler Mary while their mother works in one of Uncle Sam's defense plants?

This is a question for other women of America to answer by volunteer service in the organization and maintenance of nursery schools, settlement houses, and recreation centers during the war period, in the opinion of Dr. Abigail Eliot, of Boston. Dr. Eliot, as director of the Nursery Training School of Boston, last summer initiated the first course for the training of volunteers to handle children in defense areas or in case of evacuation.

As chairman of the Sub-Committee on Services and Standards of the Advisory Committee on the Day Care of Children of Working Mothers, she has prepared a report for the United States Children's Bureau recommending standards for such volunteer service.

Community Changes Overnight

This service is not something which possibly will be needed in the future, she says, but for which there is imperative need today. Women who are wondering what they can do to help defend America can find the answer right at hand if they are near a defense plant employing women, says Dr. Eliot. She adds that prompt action is needed.

Picture an agricultural county in a midwestern state, whose 40,000 inhabitants have gone along in much the same groove for the past 20 or 30 years, finding itself suddenly settled by 60,000 more men, women and children.

Visualize, if you can, the need for houses, churches, schools, stores, and places of recreation for those people. The problems of the situation are difficult to imagine. But there are more than 400 areas in the United States today where these problems need not be imagined. They must be faced with the opening of defense plants.

Problems Are Serious

The problems are serious as they affect men and women, but it is their effect on children that is giving grave concern to welfare agencies and educators. Defense industry needs women workers. They are giving patriotic service, but their children in the meantime are deprived, in countless cases, of the protection and care America should guarantee its youth, Dr. Eliot points out.

Investigation has been made by representatives of the Children's Bureau. In one place an investigator counted 40 cars parked by a defense factory in each of which was an infant, locked in and left there while its mother worked.

"The future of our democracy depends on our children," said Dr. Eliot. "If we haven't children who are well-trained and know how to live together happily and co-operatively we cannot have a democratic country in the future. There is no use fighting for democracy and at the same time wasting our children. The dangers of these conditions are probably greater to the child in defense areas than the conditions of actual bombardment."

Dr. Eliot made this statement, she said, on the basis of what her sister, Dr. Martha Eliot, Associate Director of the Children's Bureau, learned when she was in England in February, 1941, as a member of the Military Mission to Investigate Civilian Defense there.

Children's Bureau Takes Over

Dr. Martha Eliot, a printed edition of whose report on her investigations as a member of this mission is just out, is now spending half her time at the Office of Civilian Defense, as is her assistant, Dr. Katherine Bain. Dean James M. Landis, new OCD Chief, has asked the Children's Bureau to take over the direction of the work for children under his office.

Last July the Children's Bureau called together 40 social workers, educators, doctors, and Government representatives for a conference on the subject of day care for children of mothers in defense work and, after discussion of the problem, the Advisory Committee on which Dr. Abigail Eliot is serving was formed.

Under the Community Facilities Bill, "Public Law 409," recently passed, an appropriation of $150,000,000 has been made to provide various kinds of facilities around defense areas, with housing and sanitation first on the list. The Children's Bureau believes, according to Dr. Eliot, that a portion of this will be applied to the care of children; and local authorities, she says, may apply for appropriations through their State Departments of Public Welfare where there is need.

Tricks in Saving Electricity

Is your electricity bill awfully big this month? Then you'd better check up to see whether you are wasting where Uncle Sam has asked you to be saving. The Consumers Guide issued by the United States Department of Agriculture lists several ways in which you can contribute to that important defense duty-saving.

If it's been a long time since your wiring was put in, have it checked. You may need heavier wires since you got the refrigerator and washer.

If your refrigerator door doesn't fit tightly, have it fixed right away.

Maybe you should move the refrigerator out of the corner so that the air can circulate and the motor not run so much.

See that the shelves aren't so crowded as to keep the air from circulating. Rearrange the food and defrost the coil. It runs too much when ice-covered.

Here's another saving trick. Turn off the heat before the beans are done. The leftover heat will finish them.

The way you use your toaster and iron may be wasteful. Look at the instructions.

Be sure the light is not left on in the basement when no one is down there.

Don't put so many dirty clothes in the washer at once.

Instead of using more and smaller bulbs, arrange your furniture so that two can use the same reading lamp.

Don't leave the big hall light on all night. Get one of those cheap little lights instead.

Take care of leaky faucets. The pump has to work overtime to keep the tank full if you permit extravagant faucets.

For 'All-Out' Kitchen Economy, Learn To Conserve Your Fats

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Are you practicing "all-out" kitchen economy? If you're really in the swing of things, you'll be making a habit of saving fats and drippings, and your wartime refrigerator will hold neatly labeled containers of leftover fats—clarified bacon fat, beef drippings, poultry fat, even sausage drippings. It's an easy way to be sure of a constant supply and to cut your grocery bill.

Although there is as yet no actual shortage of edible fats, the threat to our Far Eastern supply lines puts fats and oils for all uses at a greater premium. Prices for all fats and oils are higher, and the demand is up. So why not make the most of what you have?

Bacon Fat

Start at breakfast time and save the savory bacon grease, pouring it off as it accumulates in the sizzling frying pan or in the broiling pan. Start the bacon in a cold pan and cook it slowly so that the fat is not scorched or blackened or the flavor will be too strong. Turn the grease into a cup or bowl and let it cool. Then melt it again over low heat, strain it through a piece of scalded cloth into a clean jar or tin container. Cool, cover, label, and store in the refrigerator.

Then use it as the melted shortening in muffin batter, to fry eggs, potatoes, liver, scallops, fish or hamburger. It's good in white sauce, too, for creamed vegetables and soups (especially potato, pea, or corn soup), and it gives a grand flavor to stuffing for poultry. The next time you serve sauerkraut, pour a little bacon grease over it; it's good!

Beef Drippings

Of course, you'll use the drippings from a roast to make good, rich gravy or to pour over mashed potatoes, but it doesn't pay to save the drippings from roasts for other uses because the flavor is not rich enough. You'll want to use the suet, though, trimming it from steaks, roasts, or kidneys. Wipe the suet well, cube it, "try out" by melting over low heat. When all the fat is in liquid form, strain it through a scalded cloth into a clean container and store in the refrigerator.

In the Army they make a very good vegetable soup by using the tried-out beef fat for stock, and you'll like it, too. Just start the suet in a hot pan, "try it out," add the finely cut vegetables, hot water to cover, seasonings, and cook for about an hour. About three tablespoons of chopped suet is the right amount for two quarts of soup.

Suet is delicious as the shortening in spice cakes and cookies, steamed pudding, and in the pastry for meat pies. Use it for searing beef for stew, Swiss steak, or chili con carne, as the fat in spaghetti sauce, and for "stretching" gravy. Gravy made from broth or bouillon cubes will have all the richness of the real thing if you use beef suet as the fat.

Poultry Fat

Our grandmothers put a real premium on the clean, delicate flavor of poultry fat and always had rich, golden jars of it on hand. Wash the fat, dry it well and melt over hot water in a double boiler. Strain through a scalded cloth; when cool, cover tightly and store in the refrigerator. Then try it as the shortening in biscuits or in the pastry for meat pies. Pan-fry chicken in it, or use it in making white sauce for cream of chicken soup. It has a delicious flavor all its own when used on mashed or boiled potatoes or just spread on slices of bread. It can be used half and half with butter in butter cakes or just by itself. It makes tender, delicious cakes, and its delicate flavor does not have to be hidden by strong spices. There is just one thing to remember about chicken fat when you use it in cakes. It is too soft for creaming with the sugar and should be used in cakes made by the muffin method. You will also like it in cookies, gingerbread, dumplings, muffins, and quick breads.

Sausage Drippings

Yes, even the drippings from sausage can be used if you pour off the drippings before the sausage begins to brown. Strain as for bacon fat and keep it in the refrigerator. Use it to season meat loaf, for seasoning bread stuffing, frying apples, or as the shortening in pancakes.

There's one word of caution about all of these home-rendered fats. Use them as quickly as possible because they become rancid more quickly than commercially prepared fats. Remember, too, that fats differ from each other in shortening power. The following proportions of fat are equivalent to one cup of butter in their shortening power: ⅔ cup chicken fat; 1 cup margarine; ⅞ cup lard or vegetable oil; ½ cup suet; ¾ cup bacon drippings. In other words, use these proportions when you substitute any of them for butter in a recipe.

Creamed Vegetables

1 medium onion, chopped
2 pounds fresh peas or 1 No. 2½ can peas
8 small carrots
4 tablespoons bacon fat
2 tablespoons flour
2 cups milk
¾ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper

Sauté onion in 2 tablespoons of the fat. Add shelled peas and sliced carrots and ½ to ¾ cup boiling salted water. Cover tightly and steam until vegetables are tender. Make a white sauce, using the other 2 tablespoons of fat, the flour, milk, salt, and pepper. (Use any cooking water from vegetables instead of part of the milk.) Pour cream sauce over vegetables. Use to fill rice or noodle ring or serve over toast. Serves 4 to 6.

Vienna Noodles

1 8-ounce package egg noodles
¼ cup chicken fat
2 eggs
1 cup milk
1 teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
2 tablespoons poppy seeds, if desired

Cook noodles in boiling, salted water until tender. Drain. Add chicken fat, stirring until fat is melted. Beat eggs light with milk, salt, and pepper and add to noodles. Add poppy seeds. Turn noodles into casserole greased with chicken fat. Set in a pan of water and bake in moderate oven (350° F.) about one hour. Serves 6 to 8.

Pastry for Meat Pies

1¼ cups sifted flour
½ teaspoon salt
⅓ cup chicken fat or beef suet
3 tablespoons water (about)

Mix and sift flour and salt, blend in shortening until evenly mixed and like coarse sand. Add water, a little at a time, stirring lightly with a fork. Use only enough water to make particles stick together. Shape lightly into a ball, place in bowl and chill thoroughly. Roll dough ⅛ inch thick on lightly floured board and use as pastry top for meat pie. Makes one 9-inch crust.

Quick One Egg Cake

1½ cups cake flour
¼ teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons baking powder
⅔ cup sugar
¼ cup softened chicken fat
1 egg, well beaten
½ cup milk
½ teaspoon vanilla

Sift dry ingredients three times; add softened fat. Add egg combined with milk and vanilla and beat vigorously one minute. Bake in a greased 8 x 8 x 2-inch pan in a moderate oven (350° F.) 40 minutes.

Next week: "Defense Workers' Lunches."

Harlow Estes Shares Recipes

For a watercress and lettuce salad, Harlow Estes likes the following French dressing. It is her own recipe.

French Dressing

1 cup Mazola oil
⅔ cup vinegar
2 teaspoons salt
1 teaspoon sugar
¼ teaspoon pepper
½ teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
Dash of Tabasco
1 teaspoon prepared mustard
1 garlic clove, sliced and allowed to soak in the dressing (but by no means allowed to escape into the salad!)

Combine and shake well in pint jar.

Mrs. Estes says that most people think this dressing is not good if kept, but she keeps it in a pint jar and shakes it before using.

Lemon Icebox Pudding

1 teaspoon cornstarch (heaping)
½ cup sugar
½ cup honey
1 tablespoon butter
Dash of salt
2 eggs, separated
1 cup milk
Juice of 1 lemon
Grated rind of 1 lemon

Mix cornstarch with cold water, stir into hot milk, thicken, add sugar, honey, butter, grated peel, dash of salt, blend with egg yolks, cook for one minute. Add lemon juice, fold in egg whites. Line ring mold with slices of sponge cake, fill center with custard, top with cake. Chill in icebox overnight. Serve with whipped cream.

Katherine Garrison Chapin Better Known as Poet Than 'Cabinet Wife'

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

"Let them remember that here
on the western
Horizon a star, once acclaimed,
has not set;
And the strength of a hope and
the shape of a vision
Died for and sung for and
fought for,
Is living yet!"

These lines are Katherine Garrison Chapin's, the closing verse of her poem, "Plain-Chant for America." So vigorous is the poem's affirmation of the value of all that America is fighting for today that the original manuscript has been added to the exhibition of "Poems of Faith and Freedom," currently being displayed in the Library of Congress.

But when the author was inspired to write the poem, back in January, 1939, standing beside President Roosevelt's car in Key West, Florida, listening to his remarks on the greatness of America as he opened the San Francisco World's Fair, she foresaw neither the war nor her husband's appointment as Attorney General of the United States. "Plain-Chant" was then just one of numerous poems that Miss Chapin, known to official Washington as Mrs. Francis Biddle, had written in the hope of sharpening people's sympathies toward social betterment.

Find It Significant

Now that she has become a Cabinet wife and her poem has attained new strength with a musical setting by William Grant Still, noted Negro composer, people are trying to read special significance into her words.

"They were not written in a fighting spirit," the Cabinet's distinguished poetess insisted, in an interview in her quiet Georgetown living room. "I only tried to give the feeling of Americans standing together for a deep reason under any conditions."

Miss Chapin is not the recluse type of poet. She gets inspiration from people she meets and from world events. She does some of her best work on trains "where there are no telephones to ring." Too many people, she feels, "consider poetry as something to be laid away on the shelf." She believes that "poets belong to life."

Her Public Agrees

New York premières of two of Miss Chapin's "ballads for chorus"—"And They Lynched Him on a Tree" and "Plain-Chant"—indicate that her public agrees with her. When the Philharmonic Symphony presented her ballad-protest against a Negro lynching in the Lewisohn Stadium in June, 1940, the audience stamped and whistled. The première of "Plain-Chant" in Carnegie Hall was "more decorous," but just as enthusiastic.

She was glad for the response to this comparatively new form of art because an earlier ballad, "Lament to the Stolen," rousing sympathy for the mother of a kidnapped child, had raised what she describes as a "dreadful storm," when it was presented in Philadelphia where the Biddles make their permanent home.

Not for Reform

Although some of her most successful poems have had social themes, Mrs. Biddle doesn't believe that arts really have a place in propaganda. "Poetry," she said, "should be a thing of feeling. It can't be used the way Dickens used prose to bring about reforms. But it can widen people's sympathies. If I can make other women feel what that Negro mother felt when 'They lynched him to a tree,' then I've accomplished something."

Mrs. Biddle's third book of poetry was published early in January. It includes a group of poems she has written in the last five years, inspired by events. In addition, there is a group of what she calls "pure poetry" and her first prose essay on "The Quality of Poetry." The volume carries the title of its first poem, "Plain-Chant."

Mrs. Biddle's background is scarcely of the type expected to produce a "poet with a purpose."

Her father, who came of the family of Deacon Samuel Chapin, founder of Springfield, Mass., passed on when she was five. Her mother, a member of an old New York family, reared her two daughters and a son in the Murray Hill district, taking them to every new play and all the best music that New York afforded. Katherine attended Miss Keller's school, now extinct, where under the tutelage of Rachel Crothers, then a budding playwright, she played Shakespeare at the age of 15. Her sister, Cornelia, is today one of the nation's leading women sculptors.

Four years' study with Max Eastman, noted liberal, in lieu of college, gave Mrs. Biddle much of the insight into the problems of the underprivileged that underlies her poetry and has made her a logical helpmeet for her New Deal husband, a Philadelphia "blueblood."

Has Little Time Now

Being a Cabinet wife will undoubtedly interfere with her poetic output, Mrs. Biddle admitted. It is her policy not to let her poetry stand in the way of the well-being of either her lawyer husband or her son, Randolph, now a student at Harvard University.

Despite the cancellation of large social functions in the capital, the Attorney General's wife finds that the weight of official duties prevents her attaining much of the "peace of mind" she finds necessary for poetic composition.

When they get a moment to themselves, she and her husband like best to set off on long walks in the country. One of their favorite spots is a sand bar on the Jersey Coast where they have a streamlined home on a lonely promontory.

Glad She Didn't

Miss Chapin sold her first poem to the Yale Review in the early 20's. From then on she wrote for various liberal journals, but she didn't begin to collect her poems into books until a few years ago. Now she's rather glad, because she doesn't "have anything to suppress."

Being a Cabinet wife and doing all the usual things that are expected of such a personage gives Mrs. Biddle opportunity to further her determination to show the public that poets aren't "queer people." She's still smarting a little under an introduction at Bryn Mawr College once, where she was presented to an audience as a pleasant and charming person "in spite of being a poet."

Bacon and Eggs A New Way

Associated Press Feature Service

Try serving those inseparable twins—bacon and eggs—a new way. For each egg use one slice of bread, lightly buttered on both sides. Place on it a slice of American cheese (or substitute your favorite type).

Separate the yolks from the whites, whipping the whites to a stiff meringue. Put a fluffy ring of stiff egg white completely around the bread, leaving a hollow center in which to drop the egg yolk. Place a half strip of bacon over each side of egg white and broil a few minutes until bacon is as crisp as you like it.

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The Home Forum

Full Circle

THE TOWNSMAN is never quite natural in the country. The Londoner especially is touched with that self-consciousness which marks the person who has *acquired* something, rather than been *born* to it. London is so vast, so sprawling, that it is its own province, its own universe. Not only its spread, but its age, makes it utterly and completely urban. Its very soil is by now something other than soil. The stuff thrown up by road-repairers, or by German bombs, is a kind of rubble, a sifting down of centuries, a Roman dust; and one can hardly imagine seeds taking hold in it, except the seeds of history.

The Londoner is like that, too. His bones are mortared, and his nature is paved. To him, a tree is a stage piece, a startling thing. If he looks at a flower, he sees it in a framework, as though it were a piece of embroidery. He can never quite escape that habit and inheritance. Consequently, when he goes to the country, either for a day's pleasure, or to live there over a period of years, he is always *looking* at it with excitement and a secret wonder, as much as to say: "I don't quite believe this."

* * *

He has, of course, to pretend otherwise, or the simple country folk will laugh at him. So he sets out to become more bucolic than the yokel. He reads up the countryside, and soon knows more about the province, the parish, the few fields, which are his new environment, than does the dumb native. He gets the folklore off pat. He explores every lane and footpath, and knows a secret dell where the first primrose springs, or the wood where the nightingale tunes up for the summer.

If he is living in the country, he soon exhausts the walks and the surprises of scenery and local discovery. He begins to settle down to a more serious relationship. He tackles the soil, and buys some textbooks about gardening and agriculture. The words *humus* and *erosion* drop from his lips, while he chews a bit of straw. He has a tool-shed, which he stocks from the catalogue. And he has to dress for the part. His old flannel trousers are older and shabbier than anything a countryman would wear. His sunburn is deeper, too. He goes native with a vengeance; and a passerby, seeing him at work in the open (on a sunny day), might easily mistake him for a local product.

* * *

But in his heart he still hears the roar of traffic, the street cries, and the constant unrest forever seething, shifting, murmuring through those "twenty thousand streets under the sky," as Patrick Hamilton, that metropolitan writer, has phrased it. He cannot escape his strange birthright. The Londoner in the country knows that he is only playing a part. The boot can be on the other leg, of course. The provincial or the countryman, come to Town, is just as self-conscious. Arnold Bennett, our great novelist, is a typical example; extra-typical, perhaps, because of his pronounced sensibility and shrewdness. He came to London from the Midlands and felt himself to be a country cousin. He set out to live down that sense of difference. He determined to show the Londoners how he could out-sophisticate them in the ways of cosmopolis. By the time he had succeeded, there was nothing he did not know about the best places to eat and drink, to buy a suit or an *objet d'art*. He wrote a long novel which portrayed the workings of a great hotel, from boilerhouse to manager's sanctum. But, in spite of this knowingness, one has a feeling that, on an important occasion, just when he wanted to demonstrate his perfected technique, his *boots would squeak*, or he would drop a broad vowel and betray his origin.

* * *

My consciousness, as a Cockney in the country, is just like that. Under the tutelage of my companion, the maker of gardens, I have labored for years to become the unsuspected bucolic. I have been as brown as a berry, and as stiff as a thatcher. I have worked in the rain and the east wind, and pretended to ignore both. I have sat under the hedge with roadmen and manipulated their idiom, while they shared my food. I have crumbled soil in my hand and looked squarely into a farmer's eyes, without flinching, while discussing the quality of the ground. So well have I played the part that I have deceived myself, have begun to think in vegetable terms, and to move about with that slow-motion trudge which is the ploughman's only rhythm.

Yes, the conversion has been complete. Or almost complete.

But, somehow or other, there comes a moment, or an incident, which completes the circle of self-deception; and one knows suddenly that one is what one *was*. The game is up, and the player steps back into his true self.

* * *

Such an incident has just happened to me. The climax has worked up slowly, as though a skillful satirical dramatist were at work. The scene is the orchard lands of Kent, our wartime setting after being forcibly expelled by fire and explosion from the center of London, under the shadow of St. Clements (also now a skeleton). I have broken in a piece of field, and grown crops of food. I have been accepted in the neighborhood. Gifts of seedstuff, thinnings of perennials, baskets of fruit have found their way to us. It has been most gratifying. My flannel trousers have become more and more stained by the seasons. Working on my land, I am so weather-stained that my person is camouflaged against the soil; so that I am merged into my surroundings, and might have been standing there for centuries, a representative figure of the basic countryman, for historians or economists to dote upon.

But my companion is never content to merge like that. She must be up and building. Leaving me to my charge of the vegetables, she recently set out to plan a formal garden round the house. I was sent out to find what could be had in wartime, so that there should be no searchings of conscience about wasting transport and materials. I discovered an old cottage in ruins, and an owner quite willing to part with the garden wall of local ragstone. It had to be dug out of the soil into which it had tumbled; and half of it had to be taken on trust, so thoroughly was it overgrown with weeds. But I could see that the slabs would make a good area of paving for a terrace, with enough for some wide steps down to an upper lawn, with a path to the lily pond.

* * *

After much bargaining, in which I believed I had excelled the owner in simple, bucolic cunning, I came to terms, and it was understood that he should find a local man with a lorry to bring the stone up to us. A period of heavy frost and snow intervened. Then there was a general shortage of petrol in the district. Weeks passed, during which I fostered a legend in the house, about the grand local nature of the stones, and how they would settle into their place in the garden, part of a geological rightness. I described the moss on them, and the ancient scars of Kentish weathering. Nothing artificial, nothing of the imported fancy, I said. Those stones will be older than the garden itself. They may have been originally quarried there, from the hollow under the rosebeds.

I felt contemptuous of anything new, anything brought in from outside, to disturb the indigenous harmony. My companion, like the Mona Lisa, smiled, and merely said that she wished the contractor would hurry so that she could proceed with her planning before the spring. I replied that those stones were worth waiting for; things that were native to the spot could only develop slowly. It was only the parvenu, the philistine, who was in a hurry.

* * *

Then, after the thaw came, the contractor rang me up.

"About them stones," he said diffidently.

"Yes, I'm anxious to get them laid," I replied.

"Well, it's like this. You're welcome to them still, if so be you wants 'em still. But I've just got hold of a fine lot of old paving-stones, York stone, from the streets of London. Not a break in 'em, there ain't."

A queer, chilly sensation crept down my spine. The voice of the tempter continued.

"About sixty square yards, they'd make; fine square stones been down in the streets of the City, somewheres about Holborn way they come from, I'm told."

At this, a wave of desperate homesickness seized upon me. Standing at the telephone, I looked out not upon a cherry orchard, but on the Square behind the Law Courts, with the lawyers in their wigs strolling back to luncheon.

"Right," I heard myself say, "I'll have those instead. Yes, deliver them as soon as you can. Yes, it's urgent, urgent!"

RICHARD CHURCH

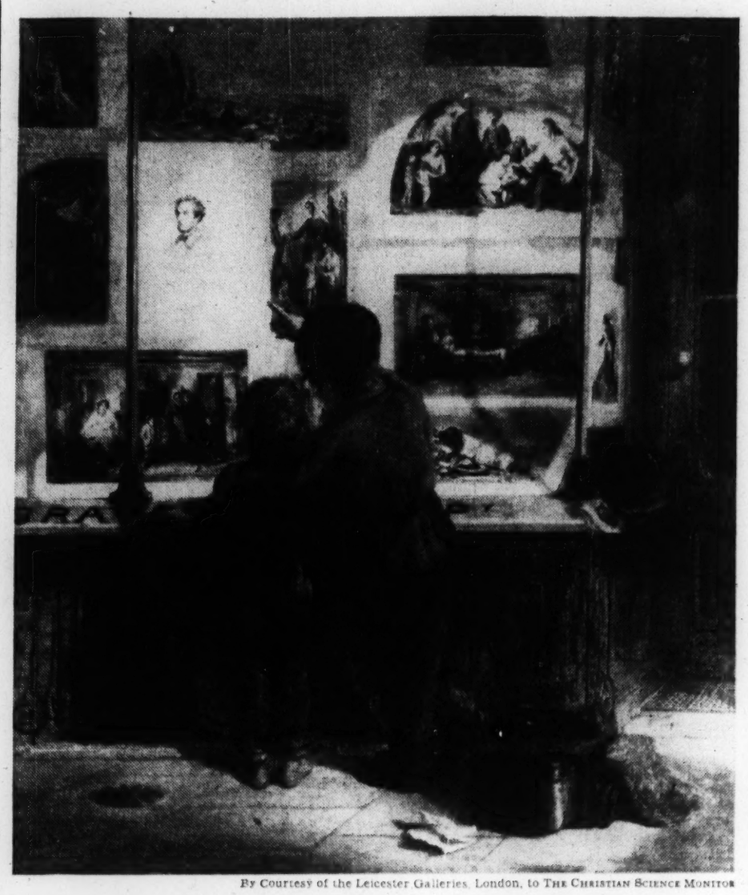
Blue Kite

Spring is a blue kite
Hanging high in the heavens,
Trailing its yellow tail
Across the top of the trees.

Its magic spreads gold on the willows.
It drips gold—and a crocus blooms;
Daffodils charge the greening grass;
Forsythia cascades in golden sprays.

Spring is a blue kite
Held high by scent-loaded winds,
Trailing its yellow tail over the trees,
Making magic in the grass.

HELEN MCGAUGHEY



BY COURTESY of the Leicester Galleries, London, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"SHAFTESBURY OR LOST AND FOUND": *A Painting by W. Macduff*

A SMALL PAINTING by W. Macduff in an exhibition of Victorian nineteenth-century pictures immediately arrested attention by reason of its sensibility and quality of paint. The little scene comes like a breath of fresh air in a stuffy room among the heavily draped and over-furnished interiors in which the gentry sit in smiling but frozen immobility, or the returned warrior recounts his experiences to an adoring female audience.

Macduff's name does not appear in popular histories of English painting, and little is to be learned of him beyond the date of his picture—1862. He was at work in a day when the public expected artists to tell a story or adorn a tale. Millais was greatly admired, and about this date had produced such pictures as "The Huguenots," "The Order of Release," and so on. Landseer was delighting Queen Victoria and her subjects with his pictures of animals, and the poet Tennyson was, somewhat tritely, writing that

"Kind hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood."

At this time, too, the exuberant and matchless Dickens was spinning his tales about just such little fellows as the children looking at the portrait of the famous Lord Shaftesbury in the window of Henry Graves' print shop in Pall Mall. It is interesting to note in the window engravings of the pictures of many of the contemporary painters, such as Millais and Landseer. The seventh Earl of Shaftesbury was passionately devoted to the cause of the workers and a stanch champion of social reform. His name today is specially remembered in connection with ragged schools, for Shaftesbury was for forty years president of the Ragged School Union.

The little shoeblack in Macduff's painting is pointing out to his small tousle-headed companion the hero of ragged boys. The warm red of the shoeblack's coat strikes a lovely note of color seen against the gray of the engravings in the shop window. The pose of the children is entirely natural and the whole little scene is alive and invested with a charming tenderness.

Muted Color

Shadowed gleam of a pewter bowl,
Muted, smokily pale,
Lifting a tangle of violets
Torn from the blue wood-trail.

MARY TAYLOR

Enduring Treasure

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SUPPOSE A GROUP of persons, chosen at random from the streets of any city, were asked the question, "Who, among all men of all time, can be said to have achieved the greatest measure of success?" No doubt great industrialists, bankers, merchantmen, or perhaps a king or an emperor would be named. If the name of that individual who had amassed the largest amount of money and material goods were known, it is possible that some in the group might declare him to be the most successful.

Men are continuously striving to attain more of matter, because of the universal belief that wealth, treasure, useful abundance, consist of material things, such as stocks of goods, lands, money, bonds, and various securities. Alas! how often after they have been accumulated, these material things vanish and the supposed wealth and success are seen to be nought.

Centuries ago there walked among men one who did not possess herds of cattle, flocks of sheep, a camel, or even an acre of land; he did not own shops, ships, mines, homes, or business blocks; yet he was rich beyond the comprehension of his fellows, for this one—Christ Jesus—possessed enduring treasure. He understood real substance to be Spirit. The wealth which was instantly available to him was his spiritual understanding of God and of the eternal relationship existing between God and man. This understanding he proved to be entirely practical. He proved many times that whatever he needed was supplied through his understanding of Spirit, God. When the need was for food, he provided without delay enough for thousands. When the demand was for tax money, his disciple Peter was sent to find it in the mouth of a fish. When shipwreck threatened, he calmed the boisterous billows with a word. Our beloved Master was truly more successful than any other who ever lived. He left this valuable counsel to his followers (Matthew 6:19-21): "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal: but lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through nor steal: for where your treasure is, there will your heart be also."

Christian Science, the religion which was discovered and founded by Mary Baker Eddy, presents to mankind in a clear, understandable way, the facts about real substance and supply. In accord with the truth contained in the Scriptures, this Science declares that God is the unfailing source of all that is good. God is Love, and eternal Love is forever expressed in ways that are applicable to mankind's present needs. It is therefore Christianly scientific for each one to prove that God is abundantly able to meet human needs, at all times, under whatever circumstances or conditions.

An illustration of this fact is found in the experience of a young man who was addicted to liquor. He was instantaneously healed through Christian Science treatment. After this healing, he became an earnest student of the Bible and the writings of Mrs. Eddy, endeavoring to gain an understanding of the truth which had healed him, as well as to prove the presence of right and sufficient supply for himself and his family. Although the realization of supply was not so quickly accomplished, yet he had always in thought, and with genuine gratitude, the remembrance of his complete healing of the desire for strong drink. In spite of the seeming delay, disappointments, and at times a sense of doubt and discouragement, he steadfastly continued to study, work, watch, and pray. He was determined to prove to himself that he could find reality—enduring treasure, harmony, and supply—in the true way of thinking and living. He had learned from Christian Science that substance is Spirit, and that supply is to be found in the correct knowledge of God and man in His likeness.

After a few months of work in a humble position, a better job was obtained, and soon he accepted a responsible position, for which he was especially trained. Thus he was freed from the false belief of limitation. Through Christian Science, he had discerned the real nature of substance, and through this spiritualization of thought an abundance of all that was needed was made manifest in his experience.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy has written (p. 468), "Substance is that which is eternal and incapable of discord and decay;" adding, "Spirit, the synonym of Mind, Soul, or God, is the only real substance." To understand, realize, and utilize substance as Spirit is to acquire real treasure, is to attain a higher sense of well-being and the abundant blessings of God. Enduring treasure is found in the demonstrable knowledge of God, made possible through Christian Science, which is available to all who seek Him. Mrs. Eddy gives us this encouraging assurance (Pulpit and Press, p. 9): "Christians rejoice in secret, they have a bounty hidden from the world. Self-forgetfulness, purity, and love are treasures untold—constant prayers, prophecies, and anointings. Practice, not profession,—goodness, not doctrines,—spiritual understanding, not mere belief, gain the ear and right hand of omnipotence, and call down blessings infinite."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

Trvanlivé bohatství

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této straně

DEJME TOMU, že někdo by se tázal skupiny osob vybraných nazdařbůh z ulic jakéhokoliv města: "O kom ze všech lidí všech dob je možno říci, že dosáhl největšího úspěchu?" Není pochyby, že by jmenovali vynikající průmyslníky, bankéře, obchodníky nebo snad nějakého krále neb císaře. A kdyby bylo známo jméno jednotlivce jenž nashromáždil nejvíce peněz a největší množství materiálních statků, je možno, že někteří ze skupiny by prohlásili, že on měl největší úspěch.

Lidstvo se ustavičně snaží dosíci více hmoty, ponévadž panuje universální věření, že bohatství, poklady, praktická hojnost záleží ve věcech hmotných, jako jsou zásoby zboží, pozemky, peníze, dlužní úpisy a různé cenné papíry. Jak často, ł.ohužel, zmizejí tyto materiální věci, když byly nashromážděny, a my vidíme, že domnělé bohatství a úspěch nejsou ničím.

Před sty lety chodil mezi lidmi muž, který neměl ani stáda dobytka, ani stáda ovcí, velbloudа, ba ani korec půdy; nebyl majitelem dílen, lodí, dolů, usedlostí nebo obchodních čtvrtí; a přece byl bohatším, než jeho bližní dovedli chápati, neboť tento muž—Kristus Ježíš—měl bohatství trvanlivé. On věděl, že pravá podstata je Duch. Bohatství, kterého mohl použíti okamžité, bylo jeho duchovní porozumění Bohu a věčnému příbuzenství trvajícímu mezi Bohem a člověkem. On dokázal, že toto porozumění je zcela praktické. Mnohdykráte dokázal, že čehokoliv mu bylo zapotřebí, dostalo se mu skrze jeho porozumění Duchu, Bohu. Bylo-li zapotřebí potravy, bez průtahu opatřil dosti pro tisíce. Když bylo třeba peněz na daně, poslal svého učedníka Petra aby je našel v ústech ryby. Když hrozilo lodi ztroskotání, tu utišil rozbouřené vlny jedním slovem. Náš milovaný Mistr měl opravdu větší úspěch, než kdokoliv jiný mezi živými. Zanechal svým následovníkům tuto cennou radu (Matouš 6:19-21): "Neskládejte sobě pokladů na zemi, kdež mol a rez kazí, a kdež zloději vykopávají a kradou. Ale skládejte sobě poklady v nebi, kdež ani mol ani rez nekazí, a kdež zloději nevykopávají ani nekradou. Nebo kdež jest poklad váš, tut' jest i srdce vaše."

Křesťanská Věda, náboženství jež objevila a založila Mary Baker Eddy, předkládá lidstvu fakta o skutečné podstatě a zásobení jasně a srozumitelně. Tato Věda prohlašuje v souhlase s pravdou obsaženou v Písmě, že Bůh je neselhávající zdroj všeho co je dobré. Bůh je Láska, a věčná Láska je povždy vyjadřována způsoby upotřebitelnými k uspokojení nynějších lidských potřeb. Jest tedy křesťansky vědeckým, když každý dokáže že Bůh je plně schopen ukojiti lidské potřeby v každé době, za jakýchkoli okolností a podmínek.

Tento fakt ilustruje zkušenost jistého mladého muže, oddaného požitku alkoholu. Byl okamžitě uzdraven léčením v Křesťanské Vědě. Po tomto uzdravení stal se upřímným studentem Bible a spisů Mrs. Eddy, snaže se nabýti porozumění pravdě, která ho uzdravila a rovněž i dokázati patřičnou a dostatečnou zásobu všeho potřebného pro sebe a svou rodinu. Ačkoliv se mu nepodařilo uskutečniti krytí potřeb tak rychle, přece vzpomínal stále a s opravdovou vděčností jak dokonale byl uzdraven z touhy po pití. Přes zdánlivé průtahy a zklamání, a nehledě k občasným pocitům pochybnosti a ztráty odvahy, pokračoval vytrvale ve studiu, práci, bdění a modlitbě. Byl rozhodnut dokázati sám sobě, že může najíti skutečnost—trvalé bohatství, harmonii a potřebné prostředky—v pravém způsobu myšlení a žití. Křesťanská Věda ho poučila o tom, že podstata je Duch a že potřebné prostředky lze najíti ve správném poznání Boha a člověka v Jeho podobě.

Po několika měsících práce ve skromném místě dostal lepší práci a brzo přijal odpovědné postavení, pro které byl zvláště vycvičen. Tak byl zproštěn falešného věření v obmezování. Pomocí Křesťanské Vědy poznal povahu pravé podstaty, a toto oduchovnění myšlenky způsobilo, že se v jeho zkušenosti projevila hojnost všeho potřebného.

V učebnici Křesťanské Vědy "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu), Mrs. Eddy napsala (str. 468): "Podstata je to, co je věčné a neschopné nesouladu nebo rozkladu;" dodávajíc, "Duch, souznačný výraz pro Mysl, Duši neb Boha, je jediná pravá podstata." Porozuměti podstatě, býti si jí skutečně vědom a používati jí jako Ducha, znamená nabýti pravého bohatství, znamená dosáhnouti vyššího smyslu blahobytu a plnosti Božích požehnání. Trvalé bohatství záleží v dokazatelném poznání Boha, umožněném Křesťanskou Vědou, které mohou použíti všichni kdož Jeho hledají. Mrs. Eddy nás povzbuzuje tímto ujištěním (Pulpit and Press, str. 9): "Křesťané se raduji v skrytě, jejich bohatství je před světem utajeno. Sebezapomínání, čistota a láska jsou poklady k nepopsání—neustálé modlitby, proroctví a pomazání. Praktické provádění, ne vyznávání,—dobrota, ne nauka,—duchovní porozumění, ne pouhé věření, dosáhnou sluchu a pravé ruky všemohoucnosti a vyvolávají požehnání bez konce."

"Rudimental Divine Science" and "No and Yes" ("První Základy Božské Vědy" a "Ne a Ano") od Mary Baker Eddy, v jednom svazku v anglickém a českém jazyku možno koupiti v čítárnách Křesťanské Vědy nebo objednávkou na adresu Hudson C. Burr, Publishers' Agent, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. Veškeré informace týkající se ostatní literatury o Křesťanské Vědě v češtině možno dostati od: The Christian Science Publishing Society (Vydavatelská Společnost Křesťanské Vědy), Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

The Actor Bridges the Gap

MANY ELEMENTS IN the subject matter of the plays have changed in value for us. Ghosts and witches and feigned madness seem to have had a certain dramatic appeal for the Elizabethans. . . . Again, war is no longer to us an exciting pictorial tournament, filled with "pride, pomp and circumstance," in which picked representatives of opposing sides can do battle much in the manner of baseball teams; where even death is glorious and the misery of the vanquished is minimized. Nowadays war is an irredeemable planetary disaster from which not one of us is immune. It has grown hard for us to participate with eagerness or excitement in the "once-upon-a-time" issues of Shakespeare's mimic battles.

To a lesser degree, we are troubled by innumerable topical allusions, some of which elude even the scholars and all of which need a program note for their elucidation. It is possible to wonder just what an audience three hundred years hence could conceivably make of THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER. Parts of such plays as LOVE'S LABOUR'S LOST are equally obscure to us. We are apt to think that a blue pencil will remedy our difficulty. But sometimes the line or allusion, however unintelligible in its exact meaning, remains essential to the pattern or sequence of the scene, and we must retain it and grace it as best we can. Sometimes a topical allegory is woven into the design of the play, as the story of Essex supposedly suggests the story of ACHILLES in TROILUS AND CRESSIDA. But the plays are never dependent on such by-products for their main strength. Shakespeare was too good a dramatist to write a dramatized gossip column filled with allegorical nomenclature.

But there remains one very important barrier between us and the ideal actor-audience collaboration at which we aim. Our public can no longer take the great characters in Shakespeare fresh, newly blazing from the mint of his mind, bursting with an astonishing revelation of undreamed power. Our audience may feel that no Hamlet, no Lear, no Cleopatra can match the individual vision which the printed page has already created for them. This is a hard challenge for the theater to meet. Moreover, the majority of our adult hearers have actually seen the great plays performed many times. They nurse ecstatic memories of Barrymore's Hamlet, or Forbes-Robertson's, or John Gielgud's, or Maurice Evans's. They remember what So-and-so looked like when he did such-and-such a thing, how a certain scene was staged, what piece of business the "comics" did at some given moment. They yearn for all these things, grown dearer with memory.

It is the actor's task to present an interpretation that is fresh, arresting, genuine, which will not imitate or consciously strive to supersede the performances of his predecessors but claim its own new life. It is the actor alone who can bridge for us all the gulfs between us and Shakespeare. As Shakespeare relied primarily and finally on the power of his characters to hold attention and arouse emotion, to project the play's content to the exclusion of all facilities or shortcomings in its physical production, so we must rely on the actor to do precisely the same thing today.—MARGARET WEBSTER, in "Shakespeare Without Tears." (New York: Whittlesey House.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

Labor and The Press ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

We rise to take up a very controversial point today. It deals with Labor. There is hardly a word in the vocabulary which is now so imbued with emotionalism in America, particularly where the first letter is capitalized. It has seemed to us for a long time that the prejudices and passions gathering around this word are becoming dangerously extreme. The word "Labor" summons up pictures of selfish interests, unpatriotic workers, aliens, Communists, and gangster leaders equipped with Bioff morals and Lewis eyebrows.

It is strange how one word can become so emotionalized. Those heroic young fellows who take tankers out to sea and are sunk, burned and drowned by enemy torpedoes—they are "Labor," too. It is impossible to believe that "Labor" is unpatriotic—if it is, then we are all unpatriotic, because Labor embraces pretty nearly all of us. If one takes only organized labor, representing 12,000,000 workers, who with their families may total 50,000,000, then that is a pretty comprehensive indictment to bestow epithets of "selfish," "unpatriotic" and all the rest of the gamut on such a large segment of the population.

We have a very strong feeling that Labor's point of view is not being adequately represented in the newspapers. Labor has a side, just as the so-called "Farm Bloc" in Congress has a side. The farm bloc may be mistaken in what it seeks in Congress, and we feel that Labor is making many mistakes in leadership and aims, but this hardly justifies the comprehensive attacks which are made upon both groups. We have noticed time and again that when counter-arguments regarding some specific strike situation are offered by Labor they do not get much newspaper play. If this sort of thing is carried too far, it becomes dangerous in a democracy.

We are thinking particularly of some figures on strikes in defense industries put out by the National Association of Manufacturers this week. According to these figures man-hours lost in war production strikes were 661,976 in January, and increased to 2,028,824 in February. From these figures N. A. M. offered a blanket indictment. It wound up its charge by declaring that "Labor" (there that word is again) had reverted to its "strikes as usual" policy. Every newspaper we opened that day carried the N. A. M. charge.

We have been making a little investigation into another set of figures and while they are not conclusive they are comforting. It turns out that the 50,000,000 or so people represented by organized labor and their families are still patriotic if one can judge by statistics compiled unofficially in the War Department.

To begin with, the average man-days (not "man-hours" used by the N. A. M.) lost each month by strikes in war production industries in the 11 months up to Pearl Harbor, from January to November, 1941, inclusive, was 380,586. Pearl Harbor came in December. In December man-days lost by war strikes dropped dramatically to 19,225, only 5.5 per cent of the previous average monthly figure of 1941. In January the figure was down to 7,950 man-days, an almost unbelievable figure, 2 per cent of the previous average. In February the figure was up to 35,350 man-days, which was four times the January figure but only 9.2 per cent of the prewar average. It is hardly fair to say that Labor has reverted to a "strikes-as-usual" policy when it is only 9 per cent of the former norm, even though the trend is now up.

We hastily add that we know there should be no defense strikes at all. Work stoppages in war industries, of any kind, are quite indefensible. But that is no reason for losing sight of the actual facts in the situation. The N.A.M. figures gave a misleading impression. They spoke only of the increase of February war-strike figures over January, without showing that the base of comparison was an all-time low point.

The N.A.M. charges that 2,028,824 man "hours" were lost on war-production strikes in February. If it is liberally assumed that there are nine hours in the average war-worker's day that gives 225,425 man-days lost in February war strikes. Compared with this N.A.M. estimate, however, the check-list kept by the War Department indicates only 35,350 man-days lost in war strikes. It would be interesting to know which set of figures is nearer correct.

Strike statistics are only one form in which this passionately argued subject is hard to deal with. There is hardly a topic before the country today in which the evidence shows more popular ignorance and misinformation. After a comprehensive survey of public opinion and information on labor problems, the "Fortune" survey of February, 1942, concludes, "about two-thirds of the public is wholly unequipped to have any opinions about labor problems, and only about one-quarter really know enough to be intelligent on the subject." In a recent careful University of Chicago Radio Round Table, the college speakers echoed this sentiment. "I think the public shows rather gross misinformation on this subject," said Prof. R. W. Stone, University of Chicago. Labor terms and issues "are simply not understood by the public," agreed Prof. Don D. Lescohier, of the University of Wisconsin. Take it all in all, it seems to us that newspapers are falling down on their job of giving this subject the calm, factual, informed reporting that it so seriously needs.

The Country Speaks: New York

Sword Over Japan ..... ***By Alexander H. Williams***

At this crossroads of public opinion, where World War East and West is reflected, watchful eyes are becoming focused on Vladivostok in an effort to gauge the next move of Joseph Stalin and Gen. Hideki Tojo, Japanese Prime Minister. Just what these moves will be obviously is not known, but that something is in the wind is not doubted. Every indication, it is held, is that "significant" things are in the offing and that they will be predicated on the German-Japanese pact of mutual aid.

German submarine activity in the Atlantic, the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico are viewed as Nazi efforts to engage United States naval forces in these waters and thus aid Japan in the Pacific; and with Germany admittedly hard-pressed on her Eastern Front, the consensus is that the Nazis may expect from their war partner the help Hitler needs in his efforts to hold off the Russians.

This view is shared alike by both Americans and Chinese, and in these quarters the thought is that only the most intensive kind of preoccupation in the eastern seas will prevent the Nipponese from launching a surprise assault on the Soviet maritime provinces before formally declaring war on Russia, following the same manner as their attack on the United States at Pearl Harbor. In this connection the appointment of Naotaka Sato, one of Japan's most astute diplomatists, as Ambassador to Russia is seen as analogous to the sending of the special mission to the United States to "negotiate" with Washington while final preparations were being made for the Pearl Harbor aggression.

The Chinese, especially informed observers of the Far Eastern scene, see in the fall of Singapore removal of the threat to Japan of anything resembling large-scale United Nations naval action in the Pacific and expect the Japanese therefore to seek by a sudden blow to cripple the northern route, the only direction from which they are immediately exposed to a counteroffensive. The view is, therefore, that if Japan can spare the forces, it may be expected to strike at Russia's maritime provinces at a time when such an attack would co-ordinate with the Hitler spring offensive against Russia. Vladivostok is seen as Japan's first objective just as Pearl Harbor and Singapore were its prime objectives against the United States and the British Empire.

Vladivostok was placed in this position because of its geographic situation, jutting out over the Sea of Japan about 700 air-miles northwest of Tokyo—a two-hour distance for a bombing aeroplane. The port was described as a "sword hanging over Japan's head" and "the logical point from which a United Nations offensive against the Japanese islands might be launched." Chungking spokesmen voiced the thought that the Japanese would do anything within their power to remove this threat.

This "armchair strategy" was based wholly on the success of Japanese arms against the United Nations in Burma and Java. Should it be slowed up there and the Japanese war lords be unable to get the raw materials they are aiming at in those areas, the whole situation would be changed and the Nazis left to their own devices in Russia, where failure of the German spring offensive would completely wipe out Hitler's prestige. On the other hand, it is held that if Japan succeeds in Burma and the Netherlands East Indies, it will be in a position not only to help its Nazi partner in his Russian campaign, but also, if transportation routes can be severed, to supply him with the oil, rubber and tin he is needing to an ever-increasing extent.

Chinese commentators stressed that Japan continues to maintain a large army in Manchukuo; it is estimated that here it has between 33 and 34 divisions of about 20,000 troops each and two divisions in Korea. They declared the Japanese had not withdrawn any sizable portion of its garrison from the Siberian border and that it has between 1,500 and 2,000 airplanes based on north Manchukuoan and Korean fields with orders to stand by and take off at a moment's notice for Siberian air bases in the maritime provinces.

That Stalin is more fully acquainted with this situation than anyone here is certain, and that he had made such preparations as he deemed necessary to meet the threat also is doubtless. Interest, therefore, centers in what he is going to do about it—whether he will act to forestall any Japanese aggression or whether he prefers to fight on a single front until the situation there is liquidated. The answer will come in Russia's good time.

To Change the Subject:

'Area—No Test of Depth' ..... ***By Pearl Strachan***

When Mole flung his whitewash brush on the floor and said, "O blow!" and "Hang spring cleaning!" he was not aware that he was about to begin a journey, an important journey, with adventures enough to remember for the rest of his life. Yet he did not go far, if one thinks in terms of distance. In "The Wind in the Willows" Kenneth Grahame made a seasoned voyageur out of Mole, though he did not lead him many miles from his subterranean home in a meadow near a river. "THE River," Rat reminded him as he rowed him in his boat, pointing out the boundaries of earth, the Wild Wood beyond the meadow and then, beyond that—the Wide World.

Without approaching the Wide World, Rat found scenery and creatures enough to fill an entire season. He would never have strayed even into the Wild Wood if he had not gone there to rescue the venturesome Mole. There was just one occasion when he was tempted to go abroad, the time the seafaring rat told of foreign seas, of putting into Lisbon and Bordeaux, and ports of Cornwall and Devon. The sudden passion that flamed was quenched, however, when he settled down to writing poetry, for though he sucked his pencil more than he scribbled, it was an effective cure.

All this comes back to me as I read the newspaper travel pages with headlines such as "People Rush to Southern Resorts" or "Floral Regions of South Early Spring Objective" or "Festivals as Usual in Cuba and Mexico." Travel to Europe, as everyone knows, is not the thing it was. I wonder if many people explore their immediate vicinity. Talking the other day with a woman who works in the United Shoe Machinery Building in Boston I discovered that she knew nothing of the museum on the seventh floor. Yet it contains what is considered the world's most complete collection of shoes, from Lancashire clogs to the pearl-embroidered slippers of the Turkish harem. Even the Cluny Museum in Paris can show nothing finer.

An art student in Boston, searching for examples of oriental painting, revealed that she knew nothing of the galleries at her local Museum of Fine Arts, which owns the most important collection of Chinese and Japanese art outside of the Far East. I have driven through Concord, Massachusetts, with persons who did not know they were passing the homes of Emerson and the Alcotts. I have known people in Yorkshire, ten miles from Haworth, who had never visited the Bronte parsonage. At the Casa Guidi in Florence, where the Brownings lived, I have knocked at several doors before finding anyone who could direct me to the apartment which the two poets occupied. It was a housemaid who showed me the little balcony opposite San Felice church, where "Elisabetta" walked while composing her poems.

Thoreau required little territory for his writings of Walden. Emily Dickinson, a recluse at her home in Amherst, gave the world a treasure of poems which have a universal touch. Truly she wrote, "Area—no test of depth." I particularly like her poem beginning:

"I never saw a moor.
I never saw the sea;
Yet know I how the heather looks,
And what a wave must be."

My childhood friend of the West Riding, Mrs. Jubbit, taught me to admire the United States of America, and she had never been farther than Derbyshire, to visit "our Annie and the childer." No one was ever more internationally minded than she. Coming sometimes on English or American tourists on the Continent expressing contempt for some dish served to them, or fussing at the lack of bathtubs, I have come to the conclusion that some people profit by travel and others ought to stay at home.

Now that most of us must remain more or less at home, it is a good thing to look around us for what we may not have noticed before. Sir Francis Bacon in his essay on travel lists certain things that should be seen—courts of princes (not always available), courts of justice, churches, libraries, colleges, warehouses, exchanges and other places of interest. He even advises "comedies," but only "such where unto the better sort of persons do resort."

What it actually comes to is how the mind travels rather than the feet.

Brazil Keeps a Closer Watch on German Minority

Prohibited to Speak German, Italian And Japanese

PROCLAMATION

Dr. Lucio Corrêa, District Police Commissioner of Joinville, State of Santa Catarina, calls to the attention of the public the following proclamation:

Dr. Francisco Gottardi, Secretary of Public Welfare, announces the following regulations:

1. Aliens who have come from the countries with which Brazil has broken off diplomatic and commercial relations, that is, Japan, Germany, and Italy, must report their residence to police headquarters within a period of 15 days from this date.
2. From this date the hymns, songs, and greetings which may be peculiar to them, as well as the use of the languages of the countries above-mentioned, are prohibited;
3. Subjects of the countries mentioned are forbidden:
   (a) To change their residence without previously reporting to the Office of Alien Registration in the capital and to the Police Commission within the State;
   (b) To assemble themselves, even in private houses under the guise of gatherings of a private nature (such as anniversaries, dances, banquets, etc.);
   (c) To travel from one locality to another without police license (safe conduct);
4. The Commission of Public and Social Order will see that the present proclamation is carried out.

Department of Public Welfare, the 28th of January, 1942.
Francisco Gottardi, Secretary of Public Welfare.
Joinville, January 30, 1942.

Lucio Corrêa
District Police Commissioner.

—Copy of a Brazilian decree banning Axis activities. Its provisions are shrewdly drawn to outwit the many familiar Nazi ruses for organizing in spite of government disapproval, and show an unusual determination to stamp out fifth-column activities.

Americans at War
Fifth of Forty-eight Articles

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JOINVILLE, Brazil—In the bus to Joinville and Blumenau, usually mentioned as among the most German communities of southern Brazil, a single human incident graphically illustrated the measures of repression being exercised against the German minority, not only by officials, but privately in the daily contacts of Brazilians with Teutons.

A German woman entered the bus and evidently had not arranged for a specific seat, which must be done by number, or else she had lost her number. She found herself several times in seats held by Brazilians as the bus changed passengers at various stations.

While the Brazilians did not treat her badly, or even with open disrespect, neither did they go out of their way to help her. An atmosphere of silent disapproval pervaded the bus as she shuttled from seat to seat, at times showing annoyance and a wilful determination to sit where she pleased.

One of these times the bus was standing in the rain at a point where a bridge had been washed out. Flood waters surged through the gap, and passengers were waiting to be transferred across the break to another bus. As space in the dry bus was at a premium, and the woman had not yet established her right to any seat, she at length went out into the rain and stood some minutes. When she returned, she was crying, apparently more from the feeling of being disliked than from the seat episode.

A Silent Drama

In the reshuffling that followed, due to addition of a second bus on this part of the trip, she was allowed to have a seat without further question the rest of the way.

It must be emphasized that not once did the Brazilians lose their politeness. The drama was a silent one, and the woman actually had a seat all the while the bus was in motion. Yet the mental attitudes clearly displayed drove home what several Brazilians had told me, that the Germans in their midst are increasingly viewed as a minority, and treated as a minority, almost in the European usage of that word.

This is something new in Brazil, where the traditional attitude has been one of tolerance, of racial equality, and of fusion among the diverse elements in the nation. Hitlerism has made the difference, because its dogma of Aryan racial superiority and of racial intolerance does not go down with the Brazilian people. Their latent dislike for Germans who during more than a century have refused to become assimilated in their adopted country, has broken into the open since Brazil began its campaign of vigorous nationalism. Now that Brazil has severed relations with Germany, and U-Boats are attacking Brazilian ships, the tension is visibly higher.

At every stop in southern Brazil on this trip, the story has been remarkably uniform, with only slight regional variations. In Porto Alegre, capital of Rio Grande do Sul, in Curityba, capital of Paraná; and in Florianopolis, capital of Santa Catharina, you find anti-Nazi activity centered in the hands of efficient young men who are clearly following a common pattern of procedure. The stamp of the highly centralized Vargas regime comes down through State Interventors appointed from Rio, who in turn name Delegates of Political and Social Order. These "Delegados" correspond to regional directors of G-Men.

In all of these southern States you also find the Brazilian people supporting, and even spurring on, officials engaged in suppressing the Nazi menace. Several officials and several impartial observers have told me that the Brazilians themselves are self-constituted minutemen, quick to report any violation by Germans of the increasingly stiff laws and regulations affecting unfriendly aliens.

In Joinville I found placards being put in hotels and other public places, notifying the populace that German, Italian, and Japanese are forbidden tongues in Brazil. This prohibition applies even in homes where German has been used almost exclusively, keeping alive the Germanism of many colonists.

The Brazilians are alert, but they would have to move fast to keep ahead of officials here. Twice I had direct evidence of the way secret police are watching in zones of heavy German concentration. The first came in São Leopoldo near Porto Alegre. Taking pictures in the public square of German buildings, and German people waiting for buses marked with German place-names, I was taken in tow by a young plain-clothesman. More later on the outcome.

The second and more interesting experience came in Joinville. Recalling the São Leopoldo incident, I asked the Delegado, Dr. Lucio Correia, for a signed authorization to take pictures in Joinville.

"Oh, you won't need that," said Dr. Correia, who incidentally had been up since four that morning, so seriously are these Brazilian police taking their assignment. "Take pictures anywhere."

With some misgivings I set out. All went well until after lunch. Then, in a hotel lobby, I started to line up a shot of the placard forbidding use of German, Italian, and Japanese. It took some minutes, and before the picture had been snapped, a young Brazilian G-Man showed me his badge and led me aside.

Written Authority

Explanations about the Delegado's verbal permission were useless. Someone at Police Headquarters had received word that a stranger was taking pictures, and my captor had been sent out to get his man.

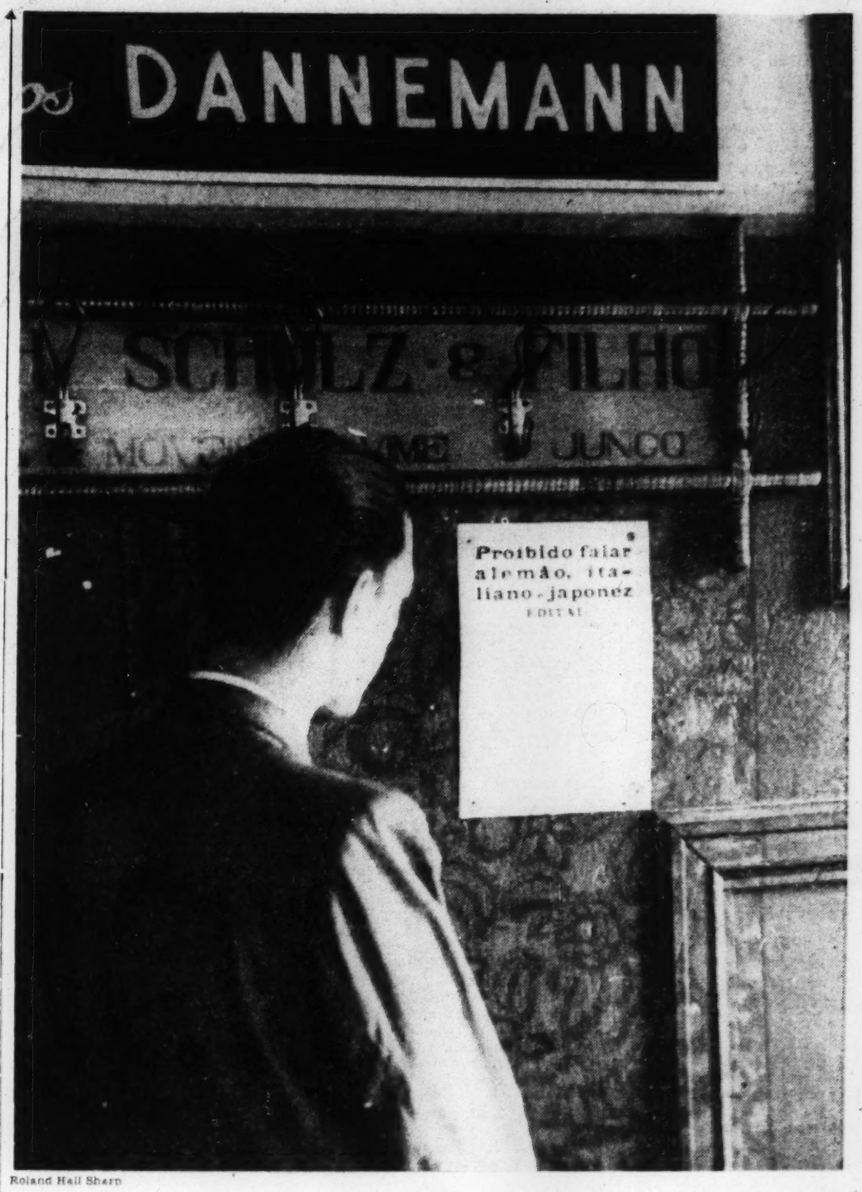
He did. Nothing for it but we proceed to the Police Station. The Delegado was at lunch. So into a taxi to find him. He had left home, but we located him in a hotel. He quickly reassured his thorough young officer, and this time took the precaution of writing out an authorization for me.

With more than a little inner glee and mischievousness, I asked the young G-Man to pose in the very picture he had delayed. So we have him reading the placard he so diligently enforces.

The São Leopoldo incident ended equally well as soon as the officer was satisfied as to who I was and why I was taking pictures.

In both instances, my honorable detention by the Brazilian secret police was not on the ground of making photographs. Both men had suspected that the pictures might be intended to help along some Nazi plot. When that point had been cleared up, the G-Men became at once "amigos" and "aliados" of the "journalista Notre-americano."

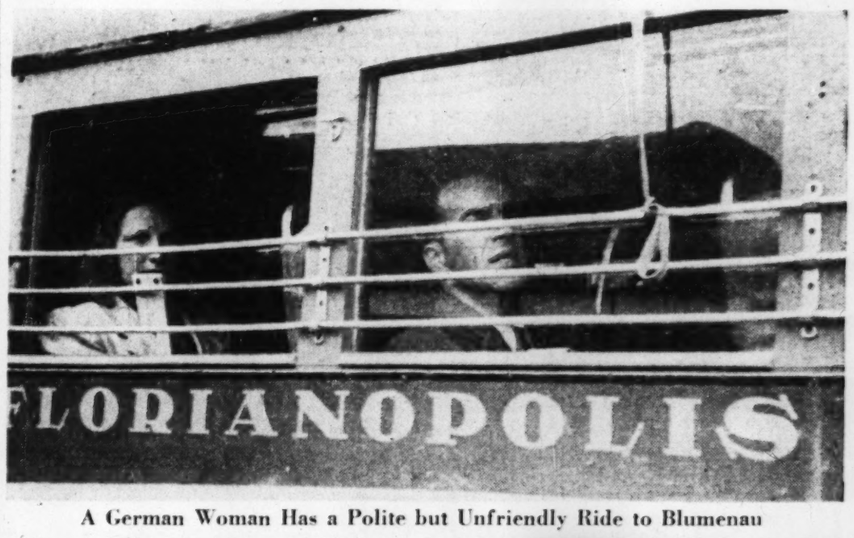
Leaving Brazil for Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Chile, my parting impression was that the greatest potential danger spot in southern Brazil had been rendered far less dangerous. Events alone can tell whether Nazi ingenuity and craft are secretly circumventing the Brazilians. Just now it would take some early rising to be up ahead of them.



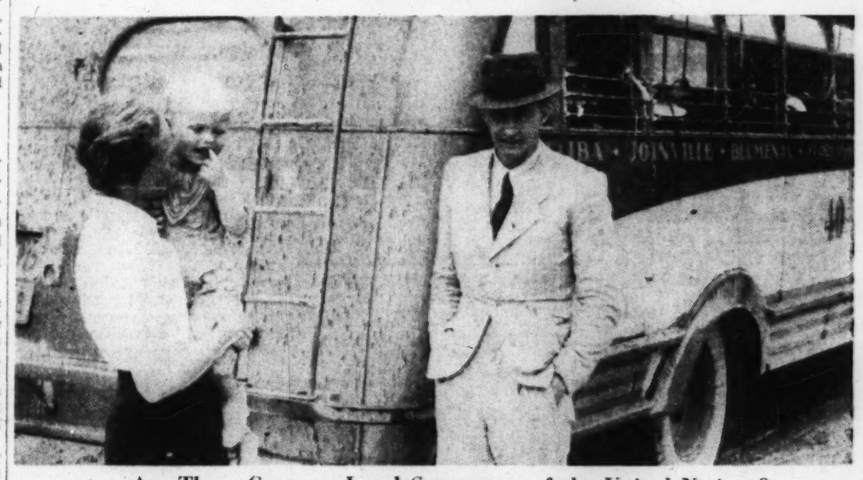
Roland Hall Sharp

Brazil Cracks Down on Axis Sympathizers With Unprecedented Rigor

This official notice photographed by Mr. Sharp in a German hotel in Joinville, Brazil, probably represents the most drastic step yet taken by an American nation against fifth columnists. A translation of the notice is given above, at left.

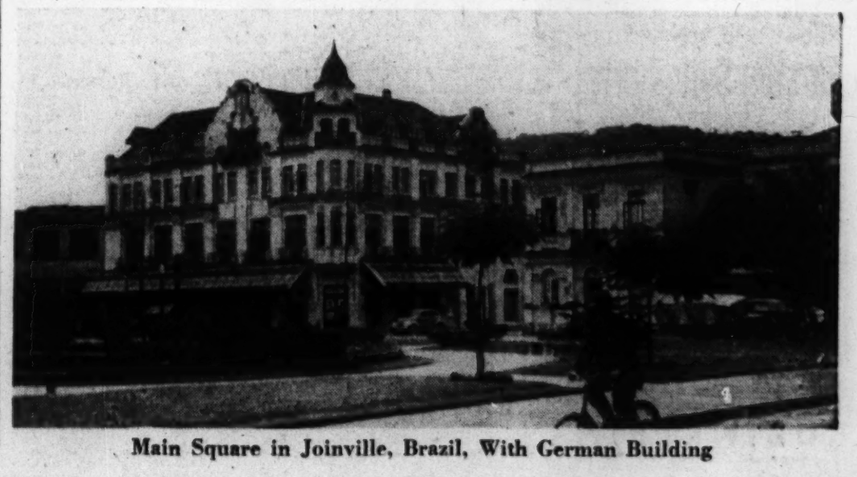


A German Woman Has a Polite but Unfriendly Ride to Blumenau



Are These Germans Loyal Supporters of the United Nations?

This is a question that Brazilians, who have a special dislike for the German dogma of Aryan racial superiority, intend to decide.



Main Square in Joinville, Brazil, With German Building

Films in Boston and Hollywood—Radio Prospects for Week End

'Woman of the Year' Stars Miss Hepburn and Tracy

"Woman of the Year," which came yesterday to the State and Orpheum, is a superior film comedy that retrogresses from a provocative opening to a slapstick conclusion. On the way, it encounters several of what may yet be accounted the funniest scenes of the year. It is high fun, for instance, when a sports writer, Sam Craig (Spencer Tracy), tries to initiate a lady pundit, Tess Harding (Katherine Hepburn), into the mysteries of baseball. Equally comic is Sam's embarrassment when he makes an unintentional appearance on a platform from which Tess is lecturing on feminism to a woman's club.

Ring Lardner, Jr., and Michael Kanin have devised other comical situations and they have thought up a lot of bright dialogue. The resulting screen play has been entrusted to George Stevens, whose direction is good.

The kernel of the story is presented at the start of the picture in the juxtaposition of two posters carried on trucks delivering late editions of a New York newspaper for which both Tess and Sam write. Shouts one poster: "'Why Hitler Can't Win,' by Tess Harding." . . . "'Why the Yanks Can't Lose,' by Sam Craig," replies the other.

Here are two authentic American attitudes: On one hand, the cerebral, unemotional adviser to the world; on the other, the self-assured American lowbrow, whose native wit exceeds his bookish wisdom.

* * *

Much could be said for both points of view. "Woman of the Year" says little for either. Tess and Sam meet as a result of a short-lived feud conducted via their columns. Their courtship is conducted in a series of meetings and departures as Sam delivers or collects Tess at airports. Their wedding ceremony is raced through like a station snack between trains. Sam's disillusionment is complete when Tess plans to go off for the evening leaving a Greek refugee child alone in their apartment while she is being publicly acclaimed as "woman of the year."

The dilemma drives Sam and Tess apart. The authors bring them together again by assuring us that marriage is a real career for a woman.

Miss Hepburn and Mr. Tracy are admirably paired. Mr. Tracy's easy style with an undertone of firmness convinces one that his Sam is the man to cope with Miss Hepburn's combination of detachment and restlessness as Tess, the career woman. Like Philip Barry, these authors have caught the secret of providing Miss Hepburn with the kind of stuff which suits her. She can be tremendously effective. And Mr. Tracy knows how to give a kind of chivalrous performance without missing a point.

* * *

The supporting characters are ably played by Fay Bainter as Tess' aunt, Reginald Owen as a publisher, Minor Watson as Tess' father, Dan Tobin as Tess' secretary, George Kezas as an authentic and irreproachable Greek child, and Roscoe Karns as a newspaperman. The technical appointments are all in good order. It's too bad those concerned couldn't have made the extra effort which might have turned "Woman of the Year" into the picture of the year.

"The Man Who Returned to Life," the other feature, is a melodrama about a man who flees from a Southern town, is believed to have been killed, and faces the problem of whether or not to return and free the innocent man accused of murdering him. John Howard, Lucile Fairbanks, and Ruth Ford are in the cast.

NBC

Ted Steele

Conductor of the Ted Steele Studio Club, Saturdays, NBC-WNAC, 10:30 p. m.

Mozart Opera Saturday; 'War' Program by Benét

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Claude Rains of the screen is scheduled to appear tonight in an original story on Kate Smith's variety hour, and a new Irving Berlin song is to be presented, CBS-WEEI, 8 p. m.

Julian Huxley and Jan Struther, English authors, are to be the "Information Please" guests NBC-WNAC, 8:30 p. m. March of Time is to devote its 30 minutes to "MacArthur and His Men," from cabled and pictorial reports sent by correspondents stationed there, Blue-WBZ, 9:30 p. m.

Saturday

Mozart's "Don Giovanni"—with Ezio Pinza, Alexander Kipnis, Rose Bampton, Jarmila Novotna, Norman Cordon, Charles Kullman, Bidu Sayao, and Mack Harrell—is to be the opera radiocast by the Metropolitan Opera Company, Blue-WBZ, 2 p. m.

Artur Rodzinski is to conduct Zoltán Kodály's "Te Deum," in tribute to General MacArthur, in his Cleveland Orchestra concert, CBS-WEEI, 5 p. m. Other works scheduled are Haydn's Symphony No. 102, in B Flat, and Debussy's "Afternoon of a Faun."

Ray Lev, Russian pianist, is to play Franck's "Symphonic Variations," in the "American Preferred" concert, MBS, WAAB, 10:15 p. m.

Tyrone Power is to be featured in the "This Is War" all-network program which is to be based upon "Your Army," written by Stephen Vincent Benét, with music by Morton Gould, WEEI, WBZ, WNAC, WAAB, 7 p. m. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Arctic explorer, is to be a guest of "Hobby Lobby," CBS-WEEI, 8:30 p. m. Leslie Howard is to be interviewed by Bill Stern, concluding with a reading from his anti-Nazi film, by short wave, NBC-WNAC, 10 p. m. Prof. John T. Frederick is to discuss American social customs of the fifties in his "Golden Page" program, CBS-WEEI, 11 p. m.

Service men have elected Kate Smith as soloist of "Your Hit Parade," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Sunday

Fred Allen and company move to the period formerly occupied by the Sunday Evening Hour, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

The First Piano Quartet is to play eight-handed arrangements to familiar Moussorgsky, Boccherini, and Liszt items, Blue-WBZ, 12:15 p. m. Mahler's "Das Lied Von Der Erde," (Song of the Earth) with Edwina Eustis and Jan Peerce, soloist, is to be conducted by Erno Rapee, continuing Mahler cycle with the Music Hall symphony, Blue-WBZ, 12:30 p. m.

Eugene Goossens has programmed the modern Overture to "The Wasps" of Aristophanes of Vaughn-Williams, his own "Phantasy for Strings in One Movement," Op 35, and Bernard Rogers' "The Dance of Salome," for his concert with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra. Reginald Stewart, English pianist, is to be heard as soloist in the now familiar Tchaikovsky Concerto No. 1, in B Flat minor, CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m.

Three of the six finalists in the Metropolitan Auditions — Frances Greer, Elwood Gary, and Robert Brink—are to be heard in recitals to determine the 1942 winners, NBC-WNAC, 5 p. m.

Clyde Fitch's "The Truth," is to be the next "Famous Fireside Play" in series, Blue-WBZ, 2 p. m. Mickey Rooney is to be featured in the comedy, "Christmas in July," CBS-WEEI, 6 p. m. Hedy Lamarr, Bob Hope, and Bing Crosby are to be co-featured in comedy, "Too Many Husbands," CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

Edward R. Murrow, CBS's European news chief, is to substitute for Elmer Davis for two weeks, CBS-WEEI, 8:55 p. m.

The Golden Gate Quartet is to be heard in Negro spirituals with André Kostelanetz's Orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 4:30 p. m. The Bandwagon program is to offer Edwin Franko Goldman's Band, NBC-WNAC, 7:30 p. m. Mrs. Harold R. Stark, wife of the Chief of Naval Operations, is to be a speaker with the all-girl orchestra, "Daughters of Uncle Sam," Blue-WBZ, 7:30 p. m. Dinah Shore is to pay tribute to the aircraft workers in her home town of Nashville, Tenn., with the singing of "Skylark," and is to sing a new song, "I Don't Want to Walk Without You" and an old one, "Mean to Me," Blue-WBZ, 9:45 p. m. Greer Garson and Bette Davis are to be co-featured in a story, "Twilight Shore," in the O. E. M. variety show, "Keep 'Em Rolling," MBS-WAAB, 10:30 p. m.

Monday

President Roosevelt, Vice-President Henry A. Wallace, and Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard are to be heard in a joint discussion of "The Farmers' Part in the War Effort," CBS, WBZ, WNAC, WAAB, 9:45 p. m.

Madeleine Carroll is to portray America of the eighties as depicted by Edith Wharton in "The Age of Innocence," NBC-WBZ, 7:30 p. m. Barbara Stanwyck and Ray Milland are to be co-featured in the comedy, "The Lady Eve," a program shortened by the Presidential address, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Krishnalal Shridharani, Indian poet and dramatist, is to discuss India's plea for independence in "India and the Pacific War," in CBS's "Spotlight on Asia" program, CBS-WEEI, 4:15 p. m.

Tuesday

Conducting the second radiocast program of the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra series, Fabien Sevitzky has programmed the rarely-heard Galliard Sonata, Samuel Barber's "Essay for Orchestra," and Beethoven's "King Stephen" Overture, CBS-WEEI, 3:30 p. m.

Beethoven's "Egmont" Overture, the first movement, allegretto, from Sibelius' Symphony No. 2, in D Major, and the Waltzes from Strauss' "Der Rosenkavalier," are to be played by the New England Conservatory of Music Orchestra in its radiocast concert over WAAB, and FM stations W43B and W39B, 3:30 p. m.

Tyrone Power

To be heard in "Your Army," written by Stephen Vincent Benét, with score by Morton Gould, a feature of the all-network program, "This Is War," Saturday, WEEI, WBZ, WNAC, and WAAB, 7 p. m.

West Point Before Cameras

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Diverging a little—but only a little—from the formula for a picture about the military services, Twentieth Century-Fox, in "Ten Gentlemen From West Point," will not rely upon a story of two dissimilar young men of the present day who go into the army, violently oppose each other at every turn, and end up fast friends.

The Fox picture is about two young men of the years, roughly, between 1803 and 1810. But this, it might as well be confessed at once, is about the only divergence from formula.

Just the same, the film has more than an even chance to be diverting, and even instructive. For the happenings of the period, in an oblique manner, throw a certain amount of light on our own times.

West Point was not always the model institution it is today. Founded by Washington as an artillery school, it degenerated into a sort of political football, according to Ben Hecht, the author, who claims he gathered every major situation of the picture from the Congressional Record. But the picture will also reveal by implication what the military academy has meant to the country in its periods of danger, from the time of U. S. Grant to that of Douglas MacArthur.

As this is one of the Fox company's most expensive productions for the year, the studio has done all in its power to provide it with a cast designed to carry it to financial success. George Montgomery, who, since "The Cowboy and the Blonde," has surged ahead as the lot's most conspicuous leading man, will have the chief male role in the picture, and will be seconded by John Sutton as his rival for everything from army honors to the hand of the heroine, Miss Maureen O'Hara, the only woman in the picture. She is there, according to Mr. Hecht, because "there are certain essentials of drama of which the Congressional Record seems to have been unaware."

The picture will be unusual in having the services of a mule actor, paid at the rate of $1,750 a week because its owner had a contract for a vaudeville tour which had to be abandoned for the picture. This is one of the first Hollywood war productions to be made with compressed air explosives instead of the sort the Army needs at the moment.

Barry Play in Princeton

PRINCETON, N. J. (AP)—"Without Love," Philip Barry's new comedy starring Katharine Hepburn and Elliott Nugent, opened March 4 in the McCarter Theater before a capacity house.

Miss Hepburn plays the part of Jamie Coe Rown, a Senator's daughter. Pat Jamieson, an unpredictable young Irishman, is played by Mr. Nugent.

Robert S. Sinclair, who directed "The Philadelphia Story," and Robert Edmond Jones, who designed the settings, have done similar jobs for "Without Love." The Theater Guild production is under the direction of Lawrence Langner and Theresa Helburn.

20th Century-Fox

John Sutton, Maureen O'Hara, and George Montgomery

In "Ten Gentlemen From West Point," film now in production.

'Kings Row'

"Kings Row," which arrived at the Metropolitan Thursday, deals in human misery. Insanity, murder, suicide, mutilation, sadism, and accident are its ingredients. None of its several plots is ever brought to a resolution. Its characters are unvarnished figments of imagination.

The story, briefly, is about a youngster in the town of Kings Row who grows up to study medicine with a mysterious physician. His sweetheart is killed by her father (the physician) who also commits suicide. The young man the goes to Vienna to study psychiatry, and returns to his home town to apply his skill to the human maladjustments of three of his childhood friends.

The film is well acted in the sense that the players have responded to the requirements of Sam Wood's melodramatic direction. Betty Field's performance as an incipient victim of insanity does, however, suggest depths far beyond what has been written for her. Robert Cummings makes Parris Mitchell, the hero, a likable fellow, but the excessive tribulations to which he is subjected seem to have about as much effect on his character as a fraternity hazing.

Ronald Reagan accommodates himself capably to a series of sharp and sudden character transitions in the role of Drake McHugh, Mitchell's friend. Charles Coburn as a cruel surgeon and Judith Anderson as his wife are unrelievedly sinister. Ann Sheridan gives a buoyant performance as the girl from the other side of the railroad tracks who marries Drake. The musical score and James Wong Howe's photography are, like the rest of the picture, designed for heavy "effects." Aside from one or two pretty moments at the beginning, there is nothing light or cheerful about "Kings Row."

"Melody Lane," the other feature, tells a light story with musical embellishments against a background of the radio industry. The Merry Macs, Leon Errol, Baby Sandy, and Anne Gwynne are in the cast.

Bennington Summer Session

War has made its impress on the historic summer session at Bennington College, Bennington, Vt., known from 1934 to 1939 as the Bennington School of the Dance and in the last two years as the Bennington School of the Arts.

The Summer School that became the center of the American Modern Dance, encouraging its great leaders and providing them with the means, through its excellent plant and equipment, for the staging of productions which have since won fame throughout the country, will next summer maintain a central Forum on the War and the Future, with American culture in general considered in relation to war and its aftermath.

Dance and music will continue as units in a larger plan which will include the social and natural sciences as applied to the war situation. In addition to a large number of strictly technical courses, there will be a laboratory in composition for development of forms by which the arts may play their part in war—from the simplest efforts of young students to the professional work of the mature artist.

The three basic American dance methods — those of Martha Graham, of Doris Humphrey and Charles Weidman, and of Hanya Holm—will continue to be taught by the leaders or their professional representatives.

Martha Graham, with her Concert Company, will be in residence, teaching a professional class and composing a new work for the winter season, which will be given at least a dress rehearsal before the session is over. Arch Lauterer will continue his work in stage design.

Martha Hill, Louis Horst, and Norman Lloyd will continue to teach dance composition, and Mr. Horst and Mr. Lloyd will also teach musical accompaniment and composition for the dance. In the department of music, headed by Otto and Ethel Luening, Gregory Tucker and Robert McBride, musical composition per se and for the dance will figure in courses to include counterpoint, modern harmonic devices, and ensemble performance. Weekly workshops in both departments will demonstrate the progress of the work.

A notable feature in the collaboration of music and dance will be the course combining the two as the most useful form of community participation for laymen and large groups, based on American folk and popular forms.

Josephine Shelly, Assistant to the President, states in her announcement that in view of existing conditions it would seem impractical to attempt a Festival.

On the Stage

Possibility of Eddie Dowling's production of "Life, Laughter, and Tears" playing a delayed engagement in Boston seems increasingly dubious, The New York Times now hears that there is a chance of the company going to Philadelphia for the week of March 16 and arriving in New York the week of March 23.

* * *

Stage alterations in preparation for the arrival of "New Hellzapoppin" at the Majestic Tuesday night are being made by A. G. Munro, general manager of the Shubert theaters in Boston. One of the elaborate settings for the show is used by Charles Withers for his "Opry House" sketch.

* * *

Mary Boland, according to the New York Herald Tribune, has departed from the cast of "The Rivals," which is now in Chicago and is expected in Boston a week from Monday. Rosalind Ivan is now playing the part of Mrs. Malaprop.

* * *

"Under This Roof," recently at the Plymouth Theater in Boston, will close in New York Saturday night after 16 performances at the Windsor Theater. Two other closings scheduled for Saturday are "Claudia," which will go on tour, and "Heart of a City," which is being withdrawn after 28 performances.

* * *

The New England Repertory company's schedule for next week at its Joy Street playhouse will be as follows: Wednesday, Molière's "The Imaginary Invalid"; Thursday and Friday, March 12 and 13, "Our Town"; Saturday, March 14, "The Old Ladies."

* * *

The Priscilla Beach Theater at Plymouth, Mass., is to open a summer season on June 20. A "festival of comedy" is announced as a feature of the season. Bus transportation will be provided from urban centers served by the theater.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

Loew's STATE & ORPHEUM
30c till 1 p. m., Doors Open: Orpheum 9:15 State 11:15
Spencer Katharine
TRACY-HEPBURN
in A GEORGE STEVENS Production
WOMAN OF THE YEAR
with FAY BAINTER - REGINALD OWEN
Plus
"Man Who Returned To Life"
John Howard-Lucile Fairbanks

KEITH MEMORIAL
4th WEEK
ACADEMY AWARD WINNER FOR THE BEST PICTURE OF THE YEAR!
HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY
Plus 2nd FEATURE
NIAGARA FALLS

PARAMOUNT FENWAY
NOW
Betty GRABLE ● Victor MATURE ● Jack OAKIE
"Song of the Islands"
Plus "No Hands on the Clock"

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TODAY 2:30, TOM'W 8:15
Boston Symphony
ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY
Conductor
Soloist - RUTH POSSELT - Violin

TUESDAY 8:30 P. M. JORDAN HALL
WOMEN'S SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
ALEXANDER THIEDE, Conductor
DAVID SLAZER, Clarinet Soloist
Tickets at box office 50c to $1.00
Student rate 25c Plus Tax

SUN. AFT.—TICKETS TODAY
Symphony Hall
RUBINSTEIN
Polish Pianist (Aaron Richmond, Mgr.) Steinway

BOSTON (STAGE)

MAJESTIC • Beg. Tues., Mar. 10 SEATS NOW
OLSEN & JOHNSON'S Scream-Lined Music Revue
HELLZAPOPPIN
Stage Show That Dynamited Broadway
with Jay C. Flippen and Happy Felton
N. Y. Cast & Production of 100 Funetics
EVES.: $3.30 to 55c; WED. & SAT. MATS.: $2.75 to 55c (Tax Incl.)

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Walter Huston—Edward Arnold
"ALL THAT MONEY CAN BUY"
William Gargan—Irene Hervey
"BOMBAY CLIPPER"
Starts Sunday—Confirm or Deny
Look Who's Laughing and March of Time

MALDEN, MASS.

MALDEN SQUARE GRANADA MALDEN 7654
Mar. 5 to Mar. 11. Cont. 1:30 to 11 p. m.
"RIGHT TO THE HEART"
with Brenda Joyce and Joseph Allen
"SON OF FURY"
with Gene Tierney and Tyrone Power

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

● Saturday, March 7 to Friday, March 13 ●
PLAZA 58th St. MADISON
MONTY WOOLEY ★ BETTE DAVIS
MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
in Technicolor
1:20, 3:25, 5:30 7:35, 9:40 P.M.

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A honey for your money."—Winchell
George Abbott's New Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD
with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE THEA., 47 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-9300
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
"Wittiest, gayest, most ingenious comedy to hit Broadway in years."—Walker, News
JOHN C. WILSON presents
BLITHE SPIRIT
Clifton Webb Peggy Wood Lennero Corbett Natwick Mildred
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. CI. 6-0230
EVGS. 8:40. MATS. WED. and SAT. at 2:40
"I am still laughing"—Robert Benchley
"Genial, comic and original."—Atkinson, Times
CAFE CROWN
with MORRIS CARNOVSKY & SAM JAFFE
CORT, 48th St. W. of B'way. BR. 9-2046. No Mon. Perf.
Evgs. incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Sat. and Sun. 2:40
"A GREAT SHOW"—Herald Tribune
50c, $1 and $1.50, plus tax, no higher
2ND YEAR—2ND EDITION of the Sensational Musical Icespectacle
IT HAPPENS ON ICE
CENTER Theatre, Rockefeller Center, CI. 6-8474
Evgs. except Mon. Mats. Sun., Wed. & Sat. 2:40
$1 Seats for Every Perf. Exc. EVGS. at 8:40
"'Junior Miss' is a joy."—Watts, N. Y. Trib.
JUNIOR MISS
The New Comedy Smash
LYCEUM THEA., 45 St. E. of Broadway. CI. 6-4256
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40
220 SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT $1.10
"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
Empire, Broadway and 40 St. 500 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
"Belongs on your must list."—Brown, World-Tel.
CHERYL CRAWFORD presents
George Gershwin's
PORGY AND BESS
with TODD DUNCAN—ANNE BROWN
ALEXANDER SMALLENS, Conductor
MAJESTIC Thea., W. 44 St. Cl. 6-0730. Evs. 8:30
Evgs. Incl. Sun. $2.75-50c. Mats. Wed., Sat., $2.20-50c

Theater

Shubert—
"Louisiana Purchase," with William Gaxton, Vera Zorina and Victor Moore, and Irene Bordoni. Music by Irving Berlin. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—
"Me and Harry," by Charles Morgendahl. Presented by the N. E. Repertory Co. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Esquire—
"The Prime Minister," John Gielgud and Diana Wynyard. 2, 4:20, 6:45, 9:05.

Exeter—
"Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo. 2:30, 5:45, 9:25. "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson and Edward Arnold. 4, 7:50.

Fenway—
"Song of the Islands," Betty Grable, Victor Mature and Jack Oakie. 12:45, 2:50, 5:45, 9:40. "No Hands on the Clock," Chester Morris and Jean Parker. 11:30 a. m., 3:35, 7:30, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—
"How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:35, 6:55, 9:40. "Niagara Falls," Marjorie Woodward, Tom Brown and Zasu Pitts. 11:25 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:45.

Metropolitan—
"King's Row" Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan and Robert Cummings. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:50, 9:50. "Melody Lane," Leon Errol, the Merry Macs, Baby Sandy and Anne Gwynne. 10:10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:00.

Modern—
"Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Akim Tamiroff. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:10, 9:40. "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield. 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn and Spencer Tracy. 9:30 a. m., 12:38, 3:45, 6:50, 10. "Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard and Lucile Fairbanks. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 9.

Paramount—
"Song of the Islands," Betty Grable, Victore Mature and Jack Oakie. 10:30 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 10:10. "No Hands On the Clock," Chester Morris and Jean Parker. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:15, 6, 8:50.

R-K-O-Boston—
"Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 10 a. m., 12:20, 2:35, 5:27, 7:55, 10:25. Stage Show: 12:32, 2:01, 4:30, 6:59, 9:26.

Scollay—
"Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Akim Tamiroff. 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:30. "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"Safeguarding Military Information." "How to Hold Your Husband." "Changed Identity." "Screen Snapshots." "Terente's Skate Club Carnival." "Carlos Molina and His Orchestra." Latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn and Spencer Tracy. 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 10. "Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard and Lucile Fairbanks. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:45, 8:50.

Trans-Lux—
"Law of the Jungle," Arline Judge. 9:30, 11:40 a. m., 2, 4:20, 6:35, 8:50. "Black Dragon," Bela Lugosi. 10:30 a. m., 12:50, 3, 5:20, 7:40, 10.

Uptown—
"Dr. Kildare's Victory." Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1, 4:35, 8:20. "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 2:30, 6:15, 9:55.

Washington Street Olympia—
"Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 9:30, 12:20, 3:30, 6:25, 9:25. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 11:05 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 5. **Allston:** "Maltese Falcon," Humphrey Bogart. "Hold Back the Dawn," Charles Boyer and Olivia de Havilland. 3:30 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie, and 5.

Regent: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Hedy Lamarr and Robert Young. "We Go Fast," Lynn Bari. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Design for Scandal," Rosalind Russell and Walter Pidgeon. "International Lady," George Brent. 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge: "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 9:05, 2:10. "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. 3:35, 6:35, 9:40.

Brookline Village: "Design for Scandal," Rosalind Russell and Walter Pidgeon. 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "Moon Over Her Shoulder," Lynn Bari. 1:50, 5:05, 8:00.

Cleveland Circle: "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold and Walter Huston. "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart and Conrad Veidt. 1:45, 5.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart, and "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. "Night of Jan. 16th," Preston Foster and Ellen Drew. 3 and 8.

University: "All That Money Can Buy," Walter Huston. 2:45, 5, 9:15. "Bombay Clipper," William Gargan. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. "Go West Young Lady," 3 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Sergeant York," Gary Cooper. 2:45, 5:45, 8:45.

Strand: "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold and Anne Shirley. 1:45, 7:45.

Codman Square: "Sundown," Gene Tierney and Bruce Cabot. "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 1:45, 8.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Eglestan: "Design for Scandal," Walter Pidgeon and Rosalind Russell. "North of the Klondike," Broderick Crawford. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. 2:30, 5:17, 8:07. "Four Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolger. 1:30, 7:10, 10:07.

Park: "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Small Town Deb," Jane Withers. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Design for Living," "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day." Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane. 1:54, 5:09, "Design for Scandal," Walter Pidgeon. 3:34, 7:49.

Hyde Park: "Four Jacks and a Jill," Anne Shirley and Ray Bolger. "Gauchos of El Dorado," Bob Steel and Tom Tyler. 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. "Sundown," Gene Tierney. 1:45, 7:40.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. 2:30, 8:15. "Target for Tonight." 4:15, 10.

MALDEN—Granada: "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 1:45, 4:32, 7:35. "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power. 3:04, 6:11, 9:18.

Malden Square: "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. 1:35, 5:25. "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. 3:30, 7, 10.

Maplewood: "No Time for Comedy," James Stewart and Rosalind Russell. "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy. 1:45, 7:30.

Orpheum: "Twilight on the Trail," William Boyd and Andy Clyde. "Ellery Queen and the Perfect Crime," Dick Tracy. 1:45. Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 3:10, 8. "The Wolf Man," Ralph Bellamy. 1:55, 7:50.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Fellway: "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March and Martha Scott. "You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 1:30, 7:30.

Medford: "Married Bachelor," Robert Young and Ruth Hussey. 2:25, 6:25. "Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn and Jane Wyman. 4, 8:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. "International Lady," George Brent and Ilona Massey. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 2:35, 8:20. "Kathleen," Shirley Temple and Herbert Marshall. 4:45, 10:40.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Babes on Broadway," Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney. "Night of January 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Cadet Girl," Carole Landis. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller. "Maisie Goes to College," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake. 3:35, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Tuxedo Junction," Weaver Brothers. "Last of the Duanes," George Montgomery. 3 and 8. **Strand:** "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Revere: "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. "Confessions of Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 2 and 8. **Beachcrest:** "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. "Confessions of Boston Blackie," Chester Morris. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. "Small Town Deb," Jane Withers. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Law of the Tropics," Jeffrey Lynn and Constance Bennett. "Gentleman from Dixie," Jack La Rue. 3 and 8.

Strand: "Down Mexico Way," Gene Autry. "Hurry, Charlie, Hurry," Leon Errol. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy. "I Killed That Man," Richard Cortez. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

Strand: "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn and Jane Wyman. "Road Agent," Dick Foran and Leo Carrillo. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "Moon Over Her Shoulder," John Sutton and Lynn Bari. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wahnfield: "Go West Young Lady," Penny Singleton and Glenn Ford. 2:18, 8:01. "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy. 3:39, 9:34.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold and Anne Shirley. 3 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Sterling Hayden. "We're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 1:30, 7:30.

WAVERLEY—Strand "Unholy Partners," Edward G. Robinson. "Married Bachelor," Robert Taylor and Ruth Hussey. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Major Barbara," Wendy Hiller and Rex Harrison. 2:30 and 8:15. All seats reserved.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Night of January 16th," Preston Foster and Ellen Drew. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. 3:43, 9:03. "Law of the Tropics," Constance Bennett and Jeffrey Lynn. 2:15, 6:30, 9:44.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 800,000
Previous day's sales 449,690
1942 volume to date 22,490,146
1941 volume to date 23,235,425

Stocks Drop Fractions To Three Points

NEW YORK, March 6 (AP)—Stock market speculative and investment forces were unable to shake off war and tax pessimism today and leading issues sold at new lows for the past year or longer.

The fall of Batavia, while fairly well discounted marketwise, caused potential bidders to retire in numerous cases on the idea that worse news might eventuate over the week end. The drive on the rest of Java and the critical position of Burma contributed to the cloudy sentiment that prevailed in Wall Street.

The list got off to a halting start. A few rails attempted a recovery but most never got far out in front. Blue chips were again under pressure due to tax questions. While fractional declines were the rule, recessions of 1 to 3 points were well distributed at the close.

A bit discouraging to bullish contingents was the fact activity broadened on the downswing. Transfers approximated 600,000 shares, largest in about a month.

American Telephone was a weak spot, hitting a new 1942 bottom. Others in the new low class included du Pont, U. S. Steel, U. S. Rubber common and preferred, Sears Roebuck, Consolidated Edison, North American, Kennecott, Westinghouse, General Electric, Dow Chemical, Allied Chemical, Eastman Kodak, Standard Oil (N. J.), Texas Co., J. I. Case, International Harvester, Liggett & Myers "B," and Reynolds Tobacco "B."

Bonds Decline

Minor declines ruled in today's bond market.

Going into the final hour the general list leaned to the offside in most departments, including the rails, with only a few issues standing out of line with small gains.

Sightly more resistant were City of New York Transit 3s, Third Avenue Adjustment 5s, Firestone Tire 3s and St. Paul 5s.

U. S. Governments held to a narrow range on the stock exchange and over the counter.

A group of South American loans, including Argentine 4½s, Chile 6s and Colombia 6s worked higher.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May Wheat				
Chicago	1.29⅜	1.29⅛	1.29⅛	1.29⅝
Minneapolis	1.23⅝	1.22⅝	1.23	1.23⅛
Kansas City	1.22⅞	1.22⅜	1.22⅝	1.22⅝
Winnipeg	.79¼	.79⅛	.79¼	.79¼
July Wheat				
Chicago	1.31⅜	1.30⅝	1.31	1.31¼
Minneapolis	1.25⅛	1.24⅜	1.24⅞	1.25⅛
Kansas City	1.24⅛	1.23⅛	1.23⅝	1.24
Winnipeg	.80½	.80¼	.80⅝	.80⅜
September Wheat				
Chicago	1.33⅛	1.32½	1.32⅝	1.33
Minneapolis	1.26⅜	1.26⅛	1.26⅛	1.26⅜
Kansas City			1.25⅝	1.25⅝
May Corn				
Chicago	.88¼	.87¾	.88	.87⅞
Kansas City	.83⅜	.82⅞	.83⅛	.83⅜
July Corn				
Chicago	.90½	.89⅝	.90¼	.90¼
Kansas City	.85⅜	.84⅜	.85	.85¼
May Oats				
Chicago	.56⅝	.56⅛	.56¼	.56⅜
Minneapolis	.53	.52⅜	.52½	.53⅛
Winnipeg	.51¼	.50¾	.50¾	.50⅞
Rye, Chicago				
May	.86¼	.85⅜	.85⅝	.85⅝
July	.90	.88	.88¼	.88⅜
September	.90⅞	.90½	.90¼	.90⅜

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May old	1.96	1.96¾	1.95	1.96⅜	1.95⅞
May new				1.98¼	1.97⅜
July old	1.97¾	1.98½	1.97⅛	1.98¼	1.97⅜
July new				2.00¼	1.99½
October	1.89⅞	1.89½	1.88⅝	1.89¾	1.89

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	.....	.....	.....	12.55	12.55
May	.....	.....	.....	12.82	12.82
July	.....	.....	.....	12.82	12.82
September	.....	.....	.....	12.82	12.82

Wool

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Grease					
March	102.8	102.5	102.5	102.5	102.5
May	103.0	103.0	103.0	103.0	102.8
July	.....	.....	102.9b	103.0a	102.9
October	.....	.....	.....	103.0n	103.0
Tops					
March	.....	.....	129.2b	129.5a	129.5
May	130.5	130.5	130.3	130.2b	130.5
July	131.4	131.4	131.2	131.0b	131.3

bBid. aAsked. nNominal.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	18.39	18.40	18.38	18.39	18.39
May	18.55	18.62	18.52	18.52	18.57
July	18.67	18.73	18.62	18.62	18.67
October	18.76	18.82	18.71	18.71	18.78
December	18.7	18.85	18.74	18.76	18.84

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May					
July	13.98	13.98	13.98	13.98b	13.98
b—Bid.				13.98b	13.98

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	..	..	15.00	15.00	15.00
June	..	..	..	15.00b	15.00
b—Bid.					

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	8.64	8.66	8.64	8.66	8.62
July	8.70	8.71	8.70	8.71	8.69

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
May	6.41	6.22	6.41	6.41b	6.41
b—Bid.					

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*March	32.85	33.05	32.85	33.00	32.75

Eggs

†October	31.95	32.25	31.95	32.20	31.75
‡March	29.75	29.95	29.75	29.90	29.50

Potatoes

November	2.53	2.53	2.53	2.53	2.54

*S.s. †R.s. ‡S.p.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Brokers' Loans Decline

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $327,000,000 in the week ended March 4, a decrease of $2,000,000 compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $348,000,000.

Ceiling on Sporting Goods

WASHINGTON (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson asked manufacturers of sporting goods and hunting and fishing equipment not to increase prices above Jan. 16 levels.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49½	43¼	Abbott (1.80a)	3	41	40	40	−2
108⅛	105½	Abbott 4% pf (4)	10	107½	107½	107½	M'r 5
48⅝	46½	Acme Steel (4)	1	48	48	48	+ ⅛
7½	6⅝	Adams Ex (.80g)	9	6⅝	6½	6½	− ⅛
20½	19	Adams-Millis (1)	1	19	19	19	M'r 4
11⅜	10⅞	Addressog (1)	3	11	11	11	
38¼	32½	Air Reduct (1a)	7	33¼	32⅛	32⅛	−1⅜
2⅜	1⅞	Alaska Juneau	1	2	2	2	
⅞	⅝	Alleghany Corp	5	¾	¾	¾	
5⅞	4	Alleg pf xw	2	4	4	4	− ⅛
6	4⅛	Alleg pf $30 ww	11	4⅛	4	4	− ⅜
17	13	Alleghany pr pf	2	12	12	12	−1⅛
22⅜	20½	Alleg Lud Stl 1½e	*2	20½	20½	20½	− ¼
54⅜	47⅞	Allen Indust (1)	3	49½	49	49	M'r 4
5½	4¼	Allen Indust pf	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	−2
149	128½	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	4	128¾	127⅛	127⅛	
12½	10⅞	Allied Kid (1)	2	11	11	11	
14¼	13½	Allied Mills 1¼g	4	13¾	13½	13½	− ¼
6⅛	5¼	Allied Strs (.15e)	8	5¾	5½	5⅝	− ⅛
81	74	Allied Str pf (5)	1	73½	73	73	−1
30⅛	27⅛	Allis-Ch M 1¼g	26	27⅛	25½	25½	−2⅛
18¾	17½	Alpha P Cem ¼e	5	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	M'r 5
1½	⅛	Amal Leather	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
18⅞	17⅝	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	16¾	16½	16¾	− ¼
56	51	Amerada Pet (2)	1	48½	47⅝	47⅝	−2
23⅜	21	Am Ag Ch 1.20a	3	21⅝	21	21	− ⅛
48¼	39½	Am Airlines 1½g	13	37⅝	36¼	36¼	−1½
7⅝	5⅞	Am Bk Note .30e	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	− ⅛
5¼	3⅞	Am Bosch	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
33	29	Am Brake 1.20g	9	29⅝	29⅜	29⅝	− ⅛
1⅝	1¼	Am Cable & R	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
65¼	58⅛	Am Can (4)	7	61	60¼	60¼	− ¾
166	161½	Am Can pf (7)	4	164	164	164	M'r 4
33	29¾	Am Car&Fy (1g)	15	30¾	29¾	30¼	−1
73¾	68	Am C & F pf(7)	1	71½	71½	71¼	− ¼
20½	18	Am Ch & C (1½e)	4	18½	18	18	− ⅛
110	108	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	110	110	110	M'r 2
95	70	Am Chicle (4a)	2	72	72	72	− ¼
5⅜	4½	Am Colortyp .15e	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Feb26
9¾	8	Am Comm Al	1	8	8	8	M'r 2
22¾	18	Am Crys S (1½e)	7	20½	19½	19½	− ⅝
⅞	⅝	Am Encaus Til	7	¾	¾	¾	M'r 4
6	5	Am Europ (.40g)	12	5	5	5	− ⅛
⅝	⅛	Am & For Pow	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
24½	16¼	A F P $6pf(.30k)	3	21	21	21	M'r 5
28	18⅞	A F P $7pf(.35k)	7	24½	24	24	−1
2⅝	1⅜	Am & F P 2 pf	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'r 3
32	27	Am Haw SS (5g)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	− ¼
3½	2⅜	Am Hide & Lea	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
35	33⅜	Am H & L pf (3)	1	35	35	35	Feb27
46½	37	Am Home(2.40a)	4	38¼	37¼	37¼	− ¾
1⅜	1⅛	Am Ice	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	− ⅛
26¼	25¾	Am Ice pf	6	25⅛	25	25	−1
1¼	1	Am Internat'l	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
7	6½	Am Inv Ill (.80)	4	7	6½	7	Jan 21
10¼	8¼	Am Locomotive	13	8⅝	8⅛	8¼	− ⅛
89½	85	Am Loco pf 1¾k	7	87	87	87	−1
11½	9⅞	Am M & F (.80)	4	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	− ⅛
5¼	4⅛	Am M &Metal	6	5	4¾	5	
23¾	19¾	Am Metal (1¼e)	26	21	20⅜	20⅜	−1⅛
⅛	⅛	Am Power & Lt	10	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 5
26¼	21½	APL $6 pf (1⅞k)	13	20½	19⅞	19⅞	−1⅛
22	18⅞	APL $5 pf $1.56k	15	17¾	16½	16½	−1¼
4⅞	4⅛	Am Rad & S .15e	32	4⅛	4¼	4½	+ ⅛
12	10⅜	Am Roll Mill ¼e	4	10¾	10½	10⅝	
5½	4⅞	Am Saf R (½g)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	M'r 4
7⅝	6⅜	Am Seating (1g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	M'r 3
43	38⅝	Am Smelt (1½e)	24	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	− ⅛
147	144	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	143¾	143¾	143¾	M'r 5
34½	32¼	Am Snuff (4e)	2	33	33	33	
20⅞	19½	Am St Fdrs(1½e)	9	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	− ⅜
12	9⅜	Am Stores (1¼e)	1	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	M'r 5
8½	7½	Am Stove (1.20)	2	8	8	8	M'r 4
21¾	17	Am Sugar (3e)	7	17¼	17	17	− ⅛
97½	89	Am Sugar pf (7)	3	88¼	88	88	−1
21⅜	17¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	19	19	19	M'r 5
134⅜	123	Am Tel & Tel(9)	73	125	121	121	−4¼
49¾	44⅜	Am Tob (1e)	7	44	43	43	−1
50¾	45½	Am Tob B (1e)	18	45	44	44	−1
143⅜	135	Am Tob pf (6)	2	137½	137½	137½	Feb28
5	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	9	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
27	23½	Am Viscose(½e)	21	23⅞	23	23	−1
116½	111⅛	Am Viscose pf(5)	2	111½	111⅛	111⅛	−1
3¼	2⅝	Am Water Wks	43	2½	2½	2½	
70¼	65	Am WW 1pf (6)	2	69	69	69	Feb24
5⅜	4⅜	Am Woolen	2	4½	4½	4⅝	M'r 5
76⅜	71	Am Wool pf 12g	6	72	71½	71½	−1¼
5⅜	4	Am Zinc L & S	6	4¼	4	4	− ⅜
50	45½	Am Z pr pf 1¾k	1	45½	45½	45½	Feb19
28⅝	26	Anaconda (1½e)	42	26½	26	26	− ½
17	13½	Anchor H (.90g)	15	13¼	13	13	− ¼
10	8¼	Andes Cop (1)	1	9	9	9	M'r 2
1⅝	1⅜	A P W Paper	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Feb24
35	33	Arch-D-M (1½e)	1	33	33	33	− ¼
111½	109¾	Arm Del pf (7)	1	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	M'r 5
68	63¼	Armour Ill	16	64¼	63¼	63¼	
67⅛	61¼	Arm Ill pf 1¾k	3	65¼	64⅝	64¾	− ⅜
66	66	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Jan 21
26¼	21	Armstrong C ¾e	5	23½	23½	23½	
7¼	6⅞	Arnold C (1¼e)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	− ⅛
4	3⅜	Artloom (.77½g)	1	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	M'r 3
6¾	5½	Assd Dry Goods	8	5¼	5	5	− ¼
77½	70	Assd D G 1pf(6)	2	72	72	72	M'r 5
83	73	As D 2pf (5¼k)	1	70	70	70	M'r 5
25	20	Associates (2a)	2	25	25	25	Feb26
38⅜	27½	Atch T&SF (1e)	90	37¼	36¼	36¼	− ¼
70	60½	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	7	69⅝	69½	69¾	+ ⅛
26	20½	Atl Coast L (1g)	20	24	23	23	− ½
34	22	Atl G&W I (3g)	1	23½	23½	23½	M'r 3
45½	36½	Atl G & W pf 5g	1	37	37	37	+ ½
23½	19⅞	Atl Refining (1)	4	19¼	19	19	− ⅜
109¼	108	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108¾	108¼	108¼	M'r 2
7	6⅛	Atlas Corp (¼e)	19	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
50¼	49	Atlas Cp pf (3)	9	49½	49½	49½	M'r 3
70	59¼	Atlas Powd (¾e)	1	59¼	59¼	59¼	Feb27
9⅛	7⅞	Atlas Tack(.30g)	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	M'r 3
2⅝	1½	Austin Nichols	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	− ⅜
4⅝	3⅜	Aviat Corp (.15g)	23	3⅝	3¼	3¼	− ⅛
14⅜	12⅜	Bald Looo ct	15	12⅞	12½	12½	− ⅜
4⅛	2¾	Balt & Ohio	14	3½	3¼	3¼	− ¼
7½	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	8	6¼	6	6¼	
6½	4¼	Bangor & Ar	6	5¼	4¾	4¾	− ¾
9⅞	7⅜	Barber Asphalt	2	8	8	8	
6	5⅛	Barker Bros (1g)	2	5⅛	5¼	5¼	− ⅛
11⅛	8⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	9	9	7⅞	8⅛	− ⅛
18⅛	15	Bath Ir W (1¾g)	3	15⅝	15¼	15¼	− ⅜
19½	18	Bayuk Cig (1⅛)	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	− ⅛
24½	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
1043⅛	104	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	Feb18
100¾	81	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	82⅜	82½	82½	M'r 5
79	69¾	Beld-Hem (.80)	1	7	7	7	M'r 5
39⅞	32½	Bendix Av (1e)	8	35½	34½	34½	−1⅛
14	11¼	Benef Ind (.40e)	4	12½	12½	12½	− ⅛
52	46	Benf Ind pf (2½)	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	M'r 2
24¾	20⅜	Best & Co (1.60a)	2	20½	20⅛	20⅛	− ⅛
66⅞	61½	Beth Steel (1½e)	25	60	58⅜	58⅜	−2
121	116¾	Beth Steel pf (7)	2	116	116	116	− ¾
22½	20	Bigelow-S (½e)	7	20	19¾	19¾	
19¾	17¼	Black & D (1.60)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	− ⅛
7⅞	6	Blaw-Knox (.60)	5	6½	6⅜	6⅜	− ⅛
14½	13¼	Bliss & L (2g)	1	13½	13½	13⅜	+ ⅛
21⅛	16⅜	Boeing Airplane	16	17½	16¾	16⅞	− ⅛
31¾	26	Bohn Al&B (1½e)	1	27¾	27⅞	27⅞	− ⅛
17¼	15	Bond Strs (1.60a)	2	14⅞	14¾	14¾	M'r 5
20⅜	19⅛	Borden Co (.30e)	18	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	− ⅛
23⅜	19¾	Borg-Warn (2g)	20	22⅜	21¾	22	− ⅛
2½	1½	Boston & Maine	3	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	− ⅛
30⅝	26	Bower Roll B (3)	1	26	36	26	Feb20
18½	17⅜	Brewing Cp (½e)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Feb18
9¼	8⅛	Bridgeport B (1)	11	8¾	8¼	8¼	− ⅜
18⅛	15¼	Briggs Mfg 2½g	16	17⅞	17	17	−1
29½	26	Briggs & S (3)	1	28½	28½	28½	M'r 4
45¼	31⅝	Bristol-My 2.40a	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	− ¾
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 5
1¼	1⅛	Bkly-Man Tr	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'r 3
9¾	7¾	Bkly Un Gas	6	9⅛	8¾	8¾	− ⅜
35	31½	Brown Shoe (2)	1	32½	32½	32½	M'r 5
14	12	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	1	11½	11½	11½	− ¾
8⅞	7⅛	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	7	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	− ⅛
3⅝	2¾	Budd Mfg	15	2¾	2¾	2¾	
7⅛	6¼	Budd Wheel ¼e	5	6⅞	6½	6½	− ⅜
23	19½	Bullard Co (2)	2	19¾	19½	19½	− ⅜
26	24½	Bulova Watch 2a	1	25	25	25	− ¾
19¼	17⅜	Burling M (1.40)	2	17⅞	17¼	17¼	− ¾
58½	54	Burling pf (2¾)	1	55	55	55	M'r 3
7⅞	6¼	Burr Ad Ma .15e	8	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	5	2⅞	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
6¼	5⅛	Butler Bros .60a	2	6	6	6	+ ¼
20⅜	19⅝	But Bros pf (1½)	8	20⅜	19⅞	20	− ½
3⅞	2¾	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'r 3
8¼	7	Byers (AM) Co	2	6⅝	6½	6½	− ½
11¾	10	Byron Jack ¼e	1	10½	10½	10½	− ⅜
19¾	16½	Calif Pack (1½)	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	− ⅜
50⅞	50⅞	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	Feb25
1¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	10	¾	¾	¾	
7¼	5⅞	Cal & Hecla (1)	14	6⅜	6¼	6¼	− ⅛
13⅝	11⅞	Campbell W ¼e	1	13	12⅝	12⅝	− ¼
12½	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	2	11½	11½	11½	− ¾
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pacific	20	4½	4	4	− ⅛
37½	33¼	Cannon Mills (2)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	−1⅝
2⅝	1¾	Capital Adm A	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
27¾	24⅞	Carpenter S 2½g	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	M'r 3
3	2⅜	Carr & Gen .225g	26	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
69	63½	Case (JI) (7g)	4	62	61⅜	61⅜	−2⅝
42	33½	Caterpi Tr (2)	4	33¾	33¾	33¾	
21¼	18	Celanese (1½e)	19	18⅜	18	18	− ⅛
8⅛	7⅛	Celotex (1)	15	7⅞	7	7	− ⅛
23⅜	18	Cent Aguirre 1½	3	18½	18½	18½	− ⅛
2¼	1⅜	Cent Foundry	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
3⅜	1⅜	Cent RR NJ	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'r 5
18	15½	Cent Violeta 1g	5	16⅜	16	16	
3½	2½	Century Rib M	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	− ⅛
31¾	27	Cerro de Pas(1e)	10	29	28⅝	28⅞	− ¼
2½	1⅞	Cert-teed Prod	2	2	2	2	
19	16½	Chain Belt (1¼e)	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	M'r 3
17	16	Champ P&F(1¼e)	2	16½	16½	16½	M'r 5
7½	6½	Checker Cab	3	6	6	6	− ⅛
26⅜	23	Ches & Ohio (2a)	32	31½	31	31½	− ¾
98	86½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98	96	96	+ ½
4	3½	Chic Corp ——	5	3½	3⅜	3⅜	− ⅛
1⅜	1	Chi & E Ill	4	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	− ⅛
5	3¾	Chi Gt'l A	2	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
2¾	1⅝	Chi Great West	2	2½	2⅜	2⅜	− ⅛
13⅝	9⅛	Chi Great W pf	8	11½	10⅞	10⅞	− ⅛
4⅝	4⅛	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	1	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	− ⅛
17⅛	15	Chi Pn Tool (1e)	3	16	15½	15½	−1
39¾	37	Chi P ⅄ cv pf (3)	2	38½	38⅛	38¼	−1½
53	50	C P T pr pf (3½)	1	50½	50½	50½	M'r 5
⅝	⅜	Chi Rock Is & P	1	½	½	½	M'r 4
⅝	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'r 5
⅝	⅜	C R I & P 7% pf	1	½	½	½	
14	13	Chi Yel Cab (1)	3	9	9	9	
9½	8⅜	Chickasha (1)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	− ¼
13⅜	11⅞	Childs Co	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
52⅜	43⅞	Chrysler Cp (1e)	31	50⅜	50⅛	50⅛	− ⅜
10¼	9	City I & F (1.20)	3	10	10	10	− ⅛
3⅜	3⅜	City Stores	3	2½	2½	2½	
34½	31	Clark Equip (¾e	1	33	32½	33	Feb28
39	35½	Clev Graph B 2g	1	35	35	35	− ⅛
44	37¼	Climax M (1.20a)	23	35	34	34½	− ⅜
36½	30⅜	Cluett Peab ¾e	1	33¼	33	33	M'r 5
79½	59¼	Coca-Cola (5g)	6	60	59	59	−1
63½	55½	Coca-Cola A (3)	4	57½	57½	57½	Feb26
13⅜	12¼	Colgate-P (½a)	5	12½	12	12	− ⅛
105½	102½	Colg-P pf (4¼)	4	103	102½	102½	Feb28
14¼	12¾	Collins & A (¼e)	6	13	12	13	− ⅛
18¼	15¼	Col Fuel & I (1a)	3	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	M'r 5
13⅜	9⅞	Colum Br A .30e	5	10	10	10	− ⅜
21	10	Colum Br B .30e	2	10½	10	10	− ⅜
1⅜	1¼	Col G & E (.30g)	54	1¼	1¼	1¼	− ⅛
54	45⅝	Col G&E pf A (6)	4	43⅝	40	40½	−3⅛
6½	5⅛	Columb Pict	6	5¾	5½	5½	M'r 5
26½	24	Colum P pf (2¾)	5	25	25	25	−1⅛
72	66¼	Colum Carb (1e)	7	62¼	60	60	−4
18⅞	16⅛	Comi Credit (3)	16	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	− ⅜
100	94	Com Cr pf (4½)	1	98½	98½	98½	−1⅜
28	20¼	Comi Inv Tr (3)	21	24	23⅜	23⅜	− ⅞
102⅛	102	Com T cv pf(4½)	1	102⅛	102½	102½	Feb25
9¾	8½	Comi Solv (.55g)	11	8½	8⅜	8⅜	− ⅛
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	51	⅛	⅛	⅛	
44⅛	37	Com&Sou pf (3)	15	39	30	31	−1⅛
23⅜	20⅛	Com Edis (1.80)	50	19⅝	19⅜	19½	− ⅛
3⅜	2½	Conde Nast .40e	6

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Sabotage on Normand
Axis Promotes Ron
Union Pay Boosts

The World's Day—

Columnist Says Normandie W

Fire, which toppled the former French liner N
side at a New York pier after sweeping throu
terday, was called "a deliberate act of sab
Dorothy Thompson, columnist. Admiral Ado
mandant of the Third Naval District, denie
and Admiral Andrews' statement: Page 4.]

The War: Rommel Placed in Fu

Africa: German Field Marshal Erwin Rommel
in supreme command of Axis African armi
Italian agreement. Axis counteroffensive wa
for its third consecutive day, with British pa
[Page 4.]

Russia: Russian armies were credited in Moscow
erated 80 cities and more than 4,800 towns and
man occupation in the past 10 weeks.

At sea: Britain reported one of its submarines san
port in the Central Mediterranean. Berlin claimed
British light cruiser, a destroyer, and two transpo
that U-boats in the Atlantic had sunk eight more
[Page 4.]

Philippines: American forces shot down seven Japane
the past 24 hours, the War Department said, but are
creasingly heavy odds on the Bataan Peninsula.

Hawaii: The Army transport Royal T. Frank, 224 net tons,
in Hawaiian waters Jan. 28 with 29 persons believed lost.

Singapore: Japanese reinforcements were pouring into the
partly, the Japanese claimed, over the causeway from the m
land, which had been destroyed by the British but repaired by
Japanese. Tokyo also gave out that advance units had come clo
to the city of Singapore.

Burma: British Imperial troops appeared to have given up Martapan,
across the Salween from Moulmein, according to the Japanese. Gen.
Chaing Kai-shek was on a visit to Lord Linlithgow in India to dis-
cuss strategic moves with the British High Command.

Dutch East Indies: Japanese made a new landing on Celebes islands
near Macassar.

Washington: Henderson Raps Pay Increases

A recommendation that the National War Labor Board rule against general "substantial" wage increase demands by union labor because of their inflationary influence was made by Price Administrator Henderson. [Page 16.]

Treasury Secretary Morgenthau said he would ask Congress shortly to increase the debt limit from $65,000,000,000 to $110,000,000,000 "and perhaps to remove it altogether" because of the rapidly increasing war costs.

Deferment of agricultural workers from military service as a national policy was proposed by Senator Norris (Ind.) of Nebraska and Senator Nye (R) of North Dakota, who said a growing shortage of farm laborers threatened to curtail the nation's food supply.

Unemployment compensation and other benefits for persons left temporarily without work in industries being converted to war production would be provided by a $300,000,000 program under legislation filed by Representative Doughton (D) of North Carolina, Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Maj. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell, commander of the Third Army Corps, will make a trip to China and is expected to confer with Gen-

Japanese Closing Grip on Singapore;
Vital British Sea Lanes Threatened;
With U.S. Fleet, Path to Orient Won

Monitor correspondent aboard first American Naval unit to reach New Zealand tells how he saw Navy "pour reinforcements into war stations" on route from factories to Far East.

For weeks the editors of The Christian Science Monitor had no word of Joseph C. Harsch. After his eyewitness reporting of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Mr. Harsch was instructed to proceed to the battle area of the Far Pacific.

Silence, broken only by one carefully censored note, followed. It was from Page One in the American colony of Samoa. It said only that the ship he arrived on "had gone on to." Again, silence.

Last night, word finally came. A Columbia Broadcasting System commentator in Sydney, Australia, announced the arrival of Mr. Harsch, end of U. R. Knickerbocker, of the Chicago Sun and Times, and that the correspondent was across the Pacific.

Mr. Harsch's first story, filed from Wellington, New Zealand, tells of American reinforcements on their way to Australia, and the story of American reinforcement of the island only one cross along the vital, and now United States-controlled, supply line of the South Pacific.

By Joseph C. Harsch

[Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor]

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Feb. 9 (Delayed)—A trim [illegible] the outer corner of this harbor 12 knots bolting [illegible], perched high on a destroyer's equivalent of [illegible] and support without maneuver into [illegible] that rushed overseas and then [illegible] of Singapore.

Or [illegible] both qu[illegible] Congressm[illegible] voted himself [illegible] questions are [illegible] gressional thought[illegible] increasingly influenc[illegible] speeches from now on.

On the pre-Pearl Harbor [illegible] paredness votes the Republicans have an admittedly weak record. This is shown in the following ballots. In the fall election it should be recalled all members of the Lower House come up, including 263 Democrats, 164 Republicans, and 5 of smaller parties, plus three vacancies to fill.

Senate Campaigns

In the Senate one third of the members come up, including 23 Democrats, 8 Republicans, and 1 Independent.

Most conspicuous isolationist in the House is Rep. Hamilton Fish (R) of New York.

[illegible] supply route[illegible] are here. And the way is open for reinforcements and the vital weapons of war.

Fleet Far From Paralyzed

At this moment Japan presumably is gathering its forces for a major effort to capture Singapore and the Dutch East Indies, relying still on the Pearl Harbor blow to keep American strength from playing a part in the battle for the far Pacific.

The outcome is for history to decide. It will be written in terms of a far greater area of naval combat than I was able to view. It will be written, too, in terms of what merchant tonnage the United Nations are able to provide.

By a Staff Artist

The Battle for Singapore

Above: Arrows show the progress of the Japanese forces in the attack on Singapore Island as claimed by the Japanese themselves. Word from Tokyo asserts that the half-mile causeway across the strait, indicated by the right-hand arrow, destroyed by the British, has been repaired and is being used by the Japanese to bring in more troops. Below: The Singapore causeway linking Singapore with the mainland.

Seven Nipponese planes downed by MacArthur forces; U. S. transport is sunk.

By The Christian Science Monitor's War Editor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources.

There is no disguising the fact that the United Nations' forces today face a major defeat at the hands of the Japanese forces, which are reported by the Japanese to have pushed almost within sight of the city of Singapore. The ease with which the Japanese swarmed onto the island and raced toward the city in the south can only be explained by the small number of the defenders due to withdrawals of men and equipment announced last week.

The United Nations' Command, therefore, apparently is prepared for the surrender of a base, the loss of which must give the Japanese a free passage to the Indian Ocean and bring new peril to India itself, while closing Britain's main waterway to the Pacific.

Whether the Japanese had restored the causeway across the Johore Strait for their own use and captured all the island's air fields, as they claimed, was not certain, but General Yamashita's men, no doubt at considerable loss, had nevertheless obtained such a hold on the island as to make its ultimate capture almost inevitable.

Evidence that the Allies are following a definite plan—which may even have envisaged the fall of Singapore—comes with announcement that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, commanding the United Nations' forces in

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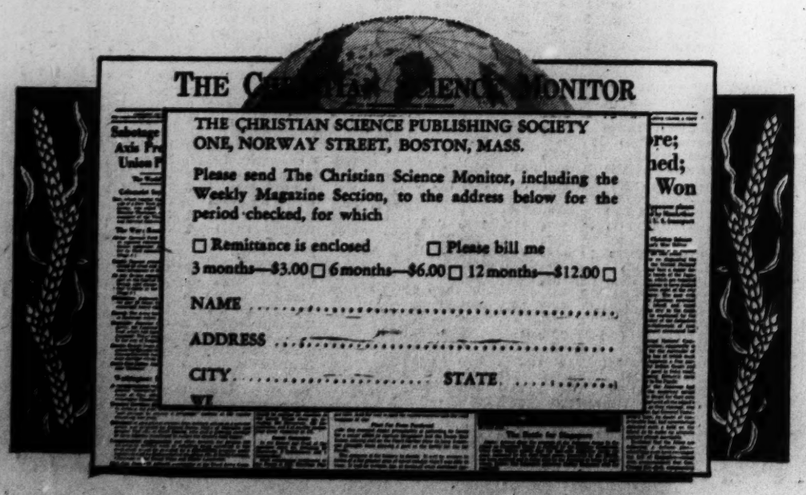
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News, by itself, tells only part of the stirring epic of world struggle these days. To *understand* what is happening, to see through the outward effects to the causes behind them, one needs to read The Christian Science Monitor regularly. Its news and editorial staff is composed of world-trained observers. Their expert knowledge enables them to clarify and interpret the day's news, and thus support the morale of Monitor readers, so that they shall neither go up with each success nor down with each set-back, but stand firm in confidence of final victory.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
7 4s 54-44	106.8	106.8	106.8
8 4½s 52-47	118.16	118.16	118.16
2 2½s 65-60	109.6	109.6	109.6
8 3½s 72-67	110.17	110.17	110.17

New York City Bonds

39 3s 80	101⅛	100⅞	101⅛

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
3 Adamu Exp 4½s 46 st	103⅜	103⅛	103⅛
1 Alb P Wrap 6s 48	62	62	62
5 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	68	68	68
5 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	73	73	73
2 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	58¾	58¾	58¾
4 Alleghany Inc 5s 50	55	54½	54½
9 Allied Stores 4½s 51	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
7 Am & For P 5s2030	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
26 AmIGChem 5½s 49	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
10 Am Int 5½s 49	101	101	101
13 Am T&T 3¼s 61	106	105⅞	106
46 Am T&T 3s 56	107⅜	107⅛	107⅛
1 Arm Del 4s 57	106⅜	105½	105¾
10 Arm Del 4s 58	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜
11 AT&SF 4s 95	107	106⅞	107
2 AT&SF aj4s 95 st	90	90	90
2 Atl & Birm 4s 33	35	35	35
10 A C Line cit 4s 52	71¾	71	71¼
13 A C Line 4½s 64	65	64⅜	64⅜
38 A C Line 5s 65	68½	68	68⅛
9 Atl Refin 3s 53	104¾	104½	104¾
29 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	64	63⅝	63⅝
23 B&O 95 st A	37½	37¼	37⅜
1 B&O 95 st C	43¼	43	43
11 B&O 2000 st D	37⅛	37	37
6 B&O 96 st F	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
86 B&O cv 4s st	40⅝	40	40⅛
4 B&O 4s 48	61⅜	61	61
9 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51 st	53⅜	53⅛	53⅜
2 B&O S W 5s 41	46	46	46
1 B&O T C 4s 59	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
1 Bell T Pa 5s 48 B	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
4 Bell T Pa 5s 60 C	130¾	130¾	130¾
3 BeneIndLoan 2½s 50	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
14 Beth Stl 3½s 52 A	104⅜	104⅜	104½
2 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
9 Beth Stl 3s 60	101	101	101
28 Boston&Me 4½s 70	41⅜	41	41⅜
14 Boston&Me 5s 50	74½	74¼	74¼
1 Bos & NY Airl 4s 48	20½	20¾	20½
10 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	107½	107½	107½
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 60	82	82	82
14 Buf R&P 5s st	40¼	40	40
5 Buf C R&No 5s 34 ct	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 Bush Term 5s 55	58	58	58
7 Can Sou 5s 62	82½	81½	82½
20 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	106⅝	106⅛	106⅜
1 Can Nat 4s 60 Oct	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 55	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Can Nor 6½s 46	110½	110½	110½
2 Can Pac 5s 44	105½	105	105
5 Can Pac 5s 54	85⅞	85¾	85¾
5 Can Pac 4½s 60	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛
6 Caro C&O 4s 65	106⅞	106⅛	106⅞
3 Celanese 3s 55	98½	98½	98½
5 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
8 Cent of Ga 5s 59	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
14 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	4¾	4¾	4¾
29 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	16⅝	16¼	16⅝
1 Cen Ga 1st 5s 45	53¼	53¼	53¼
2 Cen Ga Mobile 5s 46	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
3 Cen New Eng 4s 61	68¾	68¾	68¾
37 Cen Pac 5s 60	56⅛	55⅝	56⅛
11 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	77⅜	77⅜	77⅜
3 Cen RR NJ 5s 87 Reg	15⅜	15½	15½
5 Cen RR NJ 4s 87	16	16	16
5 Certain-td 5½s 48	85⅛	84⅜	84⅜
1 Champion P&P 4¾s 50	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
3 Chic Jct 5s 83	103½	103½	103½
1 C&O rfg 3¾s 96E	103¼	103¼	103¼
37 Chic&Alton 3s 49	17¾	17⅛	17⅛
4 CB&Q 4½s 77	70⅜	70⅛	70⅜
1 CB&Q gen 4s 58	81	81	81
12 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	94¾	94⅜	94¾
1 Chi&E Ill inc 97	34	34	34
1 ChiGtWest 4s 88	67¼	67¼	67¼
102 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	13½	13¾	13½
93 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
6 CM&SP 4¾s 89P	50	50	50
62 CM&SP 4¾s 89F	50	50	50
62 CM&SP 4½s 89C	50¼	49¼	49¼
10 CM&SP 4½s 89E	50	49½	49½
10 CM&SP gen 4s 89	49	49	49
10 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
11 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	33⅞	33¼	33½
19 Chi & NW cv 4¾s '49	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
16 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	21	21	21
16 Chi & NW 4½s 2037 C	21	20⅞	20⅞
5 Chi & NW 4s '87	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
4 Chi Ry 5s '27	49	49	49
32 CRI & P 4½s '52 A	14⅜	14¼	14¼
28 CRI & P 4s '88	25½	25¼	25¼
101 CRI & P rfg 4s '34	13¾	13⅜	13⅜
12 Chi Un Sta 3¼s '63	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 Chi Un Sta 4½s '62	98½	98½	98½
3 Childs Co 5½s 43	43		43
1 Cin Gas & El 3¼s '66	107	107	107
6 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
22 CCC & St L 4½s '77	50¾	50½	50½
4 CCC & St L gen 4s '93	70½	70½	70½
1 CCC & St L CWM 4s '91	50	50	50
4 Clev Elec Ill 3s '70	105	104⅞	104⅞
1 Clev Un Term 5½s '72	81	81	81
17 Col & Sth 4½s '80	22¾	22	22¾
37 Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	97	96⅞	97
36 Columbia G 5s '52 May	96⅛	94½	94½
34 Columbia G 5s 1961	94¼	92⅝	92⅝
7 Coml Mack inc '69 ww	24¾	24½	24½
1 Comwith Ed 3¼s '58	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
16 Comwith Ed cv 3½s '58	108⅜	108⅛	108⅜
6 Con Edis 3¼s '46	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Con Edis 3½s '58	107	107	107
30 Con Gas 4s '57	31⅝	30¾	30¾
11 Con Rys 4s '56 Jan	31¼	30¾	30¾
1 Con Rys 4s '56	30¾	30¾	30¾
1 Consum Pow 3½s '70	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Consum Pow 3½s '67	108½	108½	108½
1 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Crane 2½s '50	86	86	86
5 Crucible Stl 3½s 55	92¼	92¼	92¼
3 CubaNoRy3½s 42 rs	25⅞	25¼	25¼
1 Dayton P&L 3s 70	103¾	103⅝	103⅝
36 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	38¼	38	38¼
1 D&RG 4s 36	18¼	15	18¼
4 D&RG W 5s 55 Asd	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
31 D&RG W 4s 78	15⅜	15	15¼
5 Det Ed 3s 70	102½	102½	102½
3 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
20 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	109	108¾	108¾
1 E Kod Minn 4s 45	108	108	108
2 E Ten V&G cn 5s 56	100¾	100¾	100¾
10 Elec Auto L 4½s 50	99½	99½	99½
43 Erie 4½s 2015	54¾	54½	54½
2 Erie 4s 95	89¾	89½	89½
2 Fairbanks Morse 4s 56	105¾	105¾	105¾
46 Firestone T&R 3s 61	92½	92	92
19 Fla E Cst 5s 74	83¾	83¾	83¾
7 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	98½	98½	98½
1 Ga & Ala cn 5s 45	20½	20½	20½
6 Goodrich 4¼s 56	97½	96⅝	96⅝
1 Goth SilkHo 5s 46	80½	80½	80½

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Gt Nor Ry 3½s 52	102	102	102
8 Gt Nor 5s 73	94	94	94
1 Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61	107½	107½	107½
2 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	97¾	97¾	97¾
2 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	77	77	77
7 Gulf M&N 5s 50	91½	91	91
2 Housatonic 5s 37	85½	85	85½
4 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	38½	38	38½
31 Hud & Man rfg 5s 57	34¾	34	34¾
2 Hud & Man inc 5s 57	44	44	44
11 Ill Cen 3½s 52	11¾	11⅜	11¾
3 Ill Cen 3¼s 53	41	41	41
3 Ill Cen 3½s 53 reg	39½	39½	39½
4 Ill Cen 4s 52	48	48	48
3 Ill Cen 4s 53	44½	44¾	44½
10 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	44¼	43¾	44¼
11 Ill Cen 4½s 66	45⅝	45	45⅛
5 Inland Stl 3s 61	83¼	83⅛	83⅛
24 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	104	104	104
12 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	16⅛	16	16
2 Int Paper 6s 55	105	105	105
1 Int Paper 5s 47	104½	104½	104½
15 Int T&T 5s 55	49¼	49	48¾
10 KCFtS & Mem 4s 36	47½	47½	47½
1 K C South 5s 50	73¾	73¾	73¾
6 K C South 3s 50	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝
2 King Co Lt 4½s 54	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Kresge Found 3s 60	101½	101½	101½
6 Lac Gas 5s 42A	88½	88	88½
8 Lac Gas 6s 42 E	90	90	90
5 Lac Gas 5½s 53	74	73¾	73¾
1 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	74¾	74¼	74¼
10 Lac Gas 5s 42	74	74¼	74¼
5 L E & West 3s 37	97	96⅞	96⅞
2 Leh & N 4s 45	95¾	95¾	95¾
3 Leh Val 4½s 2003 pt	79½	79½	79½
9 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	33¾	33⅛	33½
1 Libby NSNL 4s 55	104	104	104
1 Liggett & M 7s 44	114	114	114
1 LouGasElec 3½s 66	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Maine Cen 4½s 60	90	90	90
3 Manati Sug 4s 57	49½	49½	49½
3 Mark St Ry 5s 45 st	74	74	74
4 McKess&Rob 3½s 56	104½	104½	104½
5 Mead Corp 4½s 55	105¾	105¾	105¾
7 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
10 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	37	37	37
2 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
32 M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	35¾	35¼	35¾
12 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 97	15¾	14¾	14¾
23 M-K-T 4½s 78	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜
12 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	39¾	38⅞	39¼
1 M-K-Tex 4s 62B	39	39	39
7 MoPac cv 5½s 49	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
27 MoPac 5s 65 A	20¼	20¾	20¾
209 MoPac 5s 77 F	30¼	29¾	30
1 MoPac 5s 77 F ct	30¼	30¼	30¼
2 MoPac 5s 78 G	29¾	29⅝	29⅞
2 MoPac 5s 80 H	30¼	29¾	29¾
75 MoPac 5s 81 I	30¼	30	30¼
2 Mo Pac 5s 81 I ct	30¼	30¼	30¼
12 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	29⅝	29⅝	29⅞
109 MonWPaPbSv4½s80	3½	3½	3½
3 Mont Pow 3½s 66	109¾	109¾	109¾
7 Mor & Essex 5s 55	104¼	104¼	104¼
5 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	43¼	43	43
15 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	38	37¾	38
2 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	42	42	42
2 Natl Steel 3½s 65	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 N Eng RR 4s 45	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1 N O Pu Sv 5s 52A	85¾	85¾	85¾
1 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	106½	106½	106½
1 NO Tex&M 5½s 54ct	44	44	44
2 NO Tex&M 5s B 54ct	42¾	42¾	42¾
5 NO Tex&Mex 5s 56C	44½	44½	44½
15 NO Tex & M 4½s 56	43½	43⅜	43½
1 NYC rfg 5s 2013	58¾	58	58
55 NYC 4½s 2013 A	51¾	50¾	50¾
10 NYC cn 4s 98	54⅝	54½	54½
3 NYC 3¾s 46	97	97	97
11 NYC cv 3½s 52	58¾	58½	58½
11 NYC La 3½s 98	50	50	50
2 NY Chi & St L 6s 50	94½	94½	94½
14 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	80½	80¼	80¼
74 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	67	66½	66½
2 N Y Dn & Fr 5½s 47	98¾	98½	98½
4 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	62	61¾	61¾
46 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	39½	38⅝	39¼
3 NYNH&H cit 6s 40	33¾	33	33
70 NYNH&H 4½s 67	37½	36½	36½
14 NYNH&H 4s 67	33	33	33
8 NYNH&H 4s 55	33	33	33
12 NYNH&H 4s 56	33	32⅝	32⅝
2 NYNH&H 13½s 47	30½	30½	30½
38 NYNH&H 5½s 54	30¼	30	30
3 NYNH&H cv 3¼s 56	30¾	30	30¼
3 NY O&W gen 4s 55	13¾	13¾	13¾
3 NY Tel 3¼s 67	108	108	108
1 NLEO Pow 5s 55 A	110¼	110¼	110¼
10 Norf Sou 5s 41A	25½	25½	25½
2 Nor Am Co 4s 59	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Nor Am Co 3½s 54	103	103	103
5 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	103½	103½	103½
1 Nor Cal 5s 77	113	113	113
77 Nor Pac 4s 2047	67	67	67
6 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	56⅜	56¼	56⅜
10 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	56¼	56	56⅛
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52¼	51½	51½
15 Nor Pac 4s 47	74¾	74¾	74¾
9 Nor Pac 3s 2047	43¾	43¾	43¾
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	6½	6½	6½
7 Ohio Ed 4s 65	77	77	77
5 Oklahoma G&E 4s 46	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
5 OreRR&Nav 4s 46	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
22 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Pac Gas&El 3½s 66	89½	89½	89½
6 Pac Gas&El 4s 68	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2 Pac Mo 2d 5s 38	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
1 Pac T&T 3¼s 66	84½	84½	84½
1 Pac T&T 3¼s 66C	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Para Pict 4s 55	107¼	107¼	107¼
2 Pen Co 4s 63	99⅞	99½	99⅞
1 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Pen P&Lt 3½s 69	105	105	105
2 Pen Pow 3½s 66	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	110½	110½	110½
1 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	120½	120½	120½
13 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Pen RR 4½s 84E	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 Pen RR 4s 48	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
2 Pen RR 3½s 52	85	85	85
2 Peoria&E inc 4s 90	53	53	53
5 Pere Marq 5s 60 A	72½	71¾	72¼
2 Pere Marq 4½s 80	61	62¼	62¼
5 Pere Marq 4s 56	61¾	61¾	61¾
1 Phelp Dodge 3½s 62	106¼	106¼	106¼
13 Phila Co 4½s 61	100½	100	100
2 Phil Elec 3¼s 67	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
47 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	2	2	2
10 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	28	28	28
2 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	100¼	100¼	100¼
18 PCC St L 4½s 77	102⅜	102	102
1 Potomac Fl P 3¾s 66	83	82½	82½
3 Prov Sec 4s 57	57¾	57¾	57¾
6 Pub Sv E & G 3¼s 68	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 PubServ No Ill 3½s 68	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
2 Purity Bak 5s 58	104¼	104	104
8 Reade 4½s 97 A	80	79¾	79¾
6 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	73½	73¾	73½
8 Republic Steel 4½s 61	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
8 Republic Steel 4½s 56	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
22 Rio Gr West 1st4s39	47½	47	47
12 Rio Gr W cit 4s 49	21¼	20⅞	21¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Rutland Can 4s 49	6	6	6
6 StLIM&S 4sR&O 33	70¾	70½	70¾
2 StLIM&S 4sR&O33ct	70	70	70
1 StLPeo&NW 5s 48	43	43	43
1 StLPub Svc 5s 59	85	85	85
19 St L S F 5s 50 B	16¾	16¼	16¼
4 StLCSF 5s B 50 ct	15½	15½	15⅞
175 St L S F 4½s 78	16½	15⅞	15⅞
22 CtLSF4½s 78ct st	15¾	15¾	15¾
126 St L S F 4s 50 A	14¾	14¼	14¼
60 St L S F 0s 50a ct	14½	14¼	14¼
9 St L SW 5s 52	45¼	44½	44½
18 St L SW rfg 5s 90	26¼	26⅛	26⅛
2 St L SW 1st 4s 89	78	78	78
3 StP&KC ShL4½s41	10	10	10
9f Seab O L cn 6s 45	0⅞	0¾	0¾
3 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	8⅞	8½	8⅝
7 Sea A L 4s 50 st	15	14½	14½
25 Sea-AlFla 6s 35A ct	15⅞	15¾	15¾
15 Shell Un 2½s 54	96⅝	96½	96½
2 Simmons cv 4s 52	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
6 Socony-Vac 3s 64	104½	104⅜	104⅜
6 Sou Pac 4½s 68	83¼	82¾	82¾
115 Sou Pac 4½s 81	53¾	52¾	52¾
39 So Pac 4½s 69	52⅝	52	52⅛
25 So Pac rfg 4s 55	52⅝	52⅛	52¼
68 So Pac 4s 49	68	67⅝	68
27 So Pac ctf 4s 49	60½	60¼	60½
3 So Pac 3¾s 46	84¾	84¾	84¾
10 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	54⅞	54¾	54⅞
39 South Ry 6½s 56	91	90½	90½
10 South Ry gen 6s 56	86½	86⅛	86⅛
3 South Ry cn 5s 94	90¼	90¼	90¼
30 South Ry gen 4s 56	65⅞	65½	65½
5 So Ry 4s St L 61	86	86	86
1 SW Bell Tel 3s 68	105	105	105
8 Spok Int 4½s 2013A	39½	39½	39½
2 Stand Oil NJ 3s 61	104½	104½	104½
1 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s 53	104½	104½	104½
3 T RR A St L 4s 53	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Texark&FtSm 5½s 50	91	91	91
3 Tex Corp 3s 65	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
42 Texas&P 1st 5s 2000	100	100	100
21 Tex&Pac 5s 79C	67¼	66¾	66¾
66 Third Ave 5 60	17⅞	16⅝	17¼
13 Third Ave 4s 60	55	54½	55
3 Tol&Oh Cen 3¾s 60	89½	89½	89½
3 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	100¼	100¼	100¼
18 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109¾	109⅜	109⅜
1Un Pac 3½s 71	97	97	97
49 Unit Drug 5s 53	95¼	95⅛	95⅛
1 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	99¾	99¾	99¾
17 Utah P & L 5s 44	99½	99	99
8 Va & CW cn 5s 58	73	73	73
3 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	108½	108½	108½
7 Wabash 2d 5s 39 ct	41¾	41¾	41¾
4 Wabash 5s 76 asd	26½	26½	26½
11 Wabash 4½s 91 wi	38¼	38¼	38¼
1 Wabash 4s 54 ct	69¾	69¾	69¾
13 Wabash 4s 71 wi	76	75¾	75¾
1 Walwrth 4s 55	85	85	85
20 Warner Bros 6s 48	99½	99	99
38 Warner Bros 5½s 41	97	96¼	97
3 Wash Cen 4s 48	80	80	80
4 West Shore 4s 2361	47½	47½	47½
2 West Sh 2361 reg	45	45	45
2 Westn Md 4s 52	100¾	101⅛	100⅛
21 Westn Md 4s 52	90¾	90	90
20 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	31¼	31¼	31¼
12 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	30¼	30¼	30½
10 Western Un 5s 51	85	84¾	84¾
14 Western Un 5s 60	82	81½	81½
6 Western Un 4½s 50	82½	82½	82½
8 Westinghouse El 2¾s51	101	101	101
21 Weston Elec 4½s '77A	100⅜	101⅛	100⅛
21 Weston Mdl 4s 52	90¾	90	90
20 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	31¼	31¼	31¼
12 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	30¼	30¼	30½
10 Western Un 5s 51	85	84¾	84¾
14 Western Un 5s 60	82	81½	81½
6 Western Un 4½s 50	82½	82½	82½
8 Westinghouse El 2¾s51	101	101	101

House Committee Approves Debt Limit of $125,000,000,000

Some Economy Voted in House Farm Measure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 6—The House today approached votes on vital economy matters in the controversial farm bill after imposing a series of small savings in preliminary sections.

At the same time Comptroller General Lindsay Warren ruled that the Farm Security Administration, whose appropriation is involved in the farm bill, acted without authority in financing large purchases of farm lands through corporations organized by employees of the Department of Agriculture.

Small Economies

The effect of the Comptroller's ruling on the attitude of the House toward the FSA remains to be seen. Meanwhile two amendments, both in the interest of economy, were adopted by the House, one for the abandonment for the duration of the war of the Agriculture Year Book at a saving of $600,000 and the other to reduce the appropriation of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics by $1,000,000. Though small, these reductions were regarded as possibly significant.

However, they were a mere grain of sand compared to the expenses involved in some other sections of the bill, notably that which would borbid the Administration to sell its immense surplus of fibre and food crops held by the Commodity Credit Corporation at less than parity. Mr. Roosevelt declares that such a provision, if approved, would cost the country $1,000,000,000 a year.

The attack on the FSA is expected to be bitter. Mr. Warren's decision cast a question of illegality over loans estimated last night by C. B. Baldwin, FSA administrator, to total between 10 and 12 million dollars. The loans were made from rural rehabilitation funds of the FSA. Corporations organized by Department of Agriculture employees used the money to finance purchase of lands on which to relocate farm families whose lands were taken by the Government maneuver areas and for other war purposes.

Amendments Offered

Both House economy amendments yesterday were successfully offered by Rep. Everett M. Dirksen (R) of Illinois. He appeared on the verge of another victory, but he was out-maneuvered by the majority leadership. His proposal for a million-dollar reduction in the appropriation for the Bureau of Agriculture Economics was approved on a standing vote, 55 to 52, byt Rep. Malcolm C. Tarver (D) of Georgia called for a teller vote and then put a motion that paved the way for quick adjournment.

The maneuver gave Administration leaders overnight in which to round up enough votes to defeat Dirksen when the House meets today. It was the second time in successive days that this parliamentary tactic has been utilized to frustrate an economy drive by Republicans and Democrats to reduce the bill's $695,565,859 total.

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The Trustees have declared a dividend of 20 cents per share payable March 25, 1942, to shareholders of record at the close of business March 16, 1942.

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Takes New Post

Richard W. Lyman

Appointed Secretary and Assistant Clerk of Meade & Gale, Inc., general agents for insurance firms, including Employers' Liability Assurance Corp. and Scottish Union & National Group. Mr. Lyman formerly was with Frank Gair Macomber, Inc.

General Sales Tax Opposed By Treasury Experts

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury, seeking to head off congressional sentiment for a general sales tax as one means of raising $7,000,000,000 in new revenue, told the House Ways and Means Committee that it should be considered only "as a last resort."

Amplifying the opposition expressed previously by Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Randolph Paul, his tax adviser, asserted that a sales tax would have "a very inflationary effect."

"A sales tax is inflationary compared with income taxes," Mr. Paul declared. "But on the other hand, a sales tax is not as inflationary as borrowing from banks; it has a direct effect on price ceilings."

Mr. Morgenthau has proposed raising $7,610,000,000 chiefly through doubling individual income payments, greatly increased corporation taxes, and new and higher excise levies.

In presenting his program to the committee Tuesday, the Treasury Secretary strongly urged that no sales tax be enacted on the grounds it would encroach "harmfully on the standard of living," would make price control difficult, would stimulate demands for wage increases and would be difficult to collect.

U. S. to Demand Equitable Sale Of Sugar Supplies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 6—Industrial users of sugar had warning here today that the Government would demand equitable distribution of all available supplies. The warning, issued by A. E. Bowman, chief of the sugar section of the War Production Board, said the whole sugar rationing plan would be endangered "if excessive purchases by small industrial users are not stopped."

Complaints by large sugar buyers, including hotels and hospitals, that they were having difficulty obtaining supplies, was said to have prompted the warning. Soft-drink bottlers were said to be the most severely affected by existing orders, many grocers having difficulty in obtaining any of their product.

Mr. Bowman, whose warning was contained in telegrams to local trade associations yesterday, at the same time set up a board of sugar experts in Washington designed to locate sugar supplies in all portions of the globe and plan how these may be imported or made available to the United Nations without wastage of cargo space.

$31,730,000 Outlay By C. & O. in 1941

CLEVELAND (AP)—Preparing for 1942 traffic needs, the Chesapeake & Ohio lines last year placed orders for more than $31,730,000 of new equipment.

The announcement from the C. & O. said $18,800,000 of the total was for itself, and $9,000,000 and $3,894,000 respectively for the subsidiary Nickel Plate and Pere Marquette roads. "Much of this new equipment is now on the rails," the C. & O. said.

Cleveland Plans Bond Issue

CLEVELAND (AP)—Cleveland's City Council recently voted 20-12 to issue $17,500,000 in bonds for purchase of the Cleveland Railway Co., principal mass-transportation operator. Bids for the bonds probably will be called for March 31.

MEADE & GALE Inc.
Insurance General Agents
announces as of March 1st, 1942, the appointment as Secretary and Assistant Clerk of the Corporation of
MR. RICHARD W. LYMAN
formerly with Frank Gair Macomber, Inc.
50 CONGRESS STREET, BOSTON LAFAYETTE 6120

Morgenthau Would Check Silver Buying

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 6—The House Ways and Means Committee, following the appeal of Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of Treasury, voted to raise the legal debt limit from $65 to $125 billions. Mr. Morgenthau told the committee that the size of America's vast expenditures "should frighten no one but our enemies."

Mr. Morgenthau said in answer to a question that he believed the silver purchase program is a "subsidy to miners of silver that we in this time could do without."

His comment was made in answer to a question whether the silver purchase plan constituted an inflationary trend.

Mr. Morgenthau recalled that earlier this winter he had told another Congressional committee it would be "all right with" him to remove silver purchase legislation from the statute books.

The committee took action immediately after Mr. Morgenthau's formal presentation. Little opposition to the matter is expected in Congress.

Bonds Selling Well

Mr. Morgenthau said the Treasury's defense bond sales program is progressing splendidly and he felt the program should remain voluntary. He asked the committee not to "force forced savings on me." He implied, however, that if the voluntary system of bond purchase is not successful as of July 1, at which time a conclusion will be drawn, then the Treasury may agree to include a forced savings plan in the tax program.

Speaking of the debt limit, he said:

"While these figures are huge in amount, they are made necessary by the great task to which the Congress and the American people have dedicated themselves, namely, the task of winning this war. Whatever the cost may be we are ready to face it. We are strong enough to bear it, and we know that it will be worth it in the end. As I have suggested before, our production of overwhelming quantities of war materials, an effort that makes this debt necessary, should frighten no one but our enemies."

Huge Program

Later in his testimony Mr. Morgenthau said:

"The Treasury has a tremendous program ahead of it. No one appreciates the magnitude of our problems better than those of us in the Treasury. We are facing the facts squarely, and we are working continuously in our endeavor to finance the war program as much as possible from current savings in order that our fiscal operations may be a positive force in winning the war and in preventing inflation."

On the defense savings bond program he said, in part:

"Since last May first, when the present defense bond program was inaugurated, we have received approximately $4,300,000,000 in cash. Up to Dec. 1, just prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor, the sale of these securities averaged about $300,000,000 a month. In the month of December we sold $500,000,000, in the month of January over $1,000,000,000 and in the month of February approximately $700,000,000.

"The American people are responding splendidly to our efforts to place these securities in the hands of the real investing public."

Engineering Awards 40 P. C. Above 1941

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction volume for the past week totaled $145,401,000, an increase of 40 per cent over the corresponding period last year but 45 per cent below the previous week's 1942 peak, Engineering News-Record reported.

Construction totals compared as follows:

	Latest Wk.	Prev. Wk.	Last Year
Federal	$113,889,000	$348,143,000	$50,994,000
State and municipal	10,786,000	8,475,000	22,545,000
Private	21,786,000	13,004,000	21,423,000

Marking the seventh consecutive week in which volume topped $100,000,000, the total brought 1942 construction to $1,409,004,000, an increase of 27 per cent over the opening ten-week period last year.

India Reports Domestic Cotton Consumption Rise

MANCHESTER, Eng. (AP)—India found a bright spot in its cotton trade outlook in the rising curve of domestic consumption, believed to have resulted from enlargement of the home market due to smaller imports from the United Kingdom.

India consumed 3,580,000 bales of cotton during the past year, textile circles said, and might reach 4,000,000 a year if plans mature for utilizing larger quantities of short-stapled cottons in government textiles.

Because of the war shortage of shipping, however, India's exports in the current year are expected to total 700,000 bales against 2,200,000 last year.

The United Kingdom, experts estimated, would not be able to take more than 450,000 bales from India. Some acknowledged a hope that the United States would take the other 250,000 bales.

Minneapolis-Honeywell Offering

NEW YORK (AP)—A new issue of 25,000 shares of 4¼ per cent preferred stock of the Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., is being publicly offered at 104½ by a banking group headed by Union Securities Corp. Proceeds will be added to working capital.

World Industrialization Seen Fanning Out to Remote Areas

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In sharp contrast with the enormous amount of destruction which the war is causing is a correspondingly tremendous stimulus being given to industrial development, particularly in hitherto non-industrial areas of the globe.

The boys and girls who study economic and commercial geography five or 10 years from now will have to have all-new textbooks, for the lay-out of the post-war industrial and trade world is changing fast.

The gist of the change is that industrialization is fanning out fast from the existing highly industrialized areas.

One of the most interesting theories in Burnham's "Managerial Revolution" was that modern war can be waged by, and controlled from, only heavy centralized industrial areas, of which there are now three in the world, one in Europe, surrounding the Ruhr, one in Asia (Japan, particularly around Kobe and Osaka) and one in the American hemisphere (east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio to the Atlantic seaboard).

Again Fanning Out

However, industry is again fanning out as it did in the nineteenth century. At the beginning of that century there was only one industrial area—middle England and Lancashire. But this "workshop of the world" sprouted the industrial areas of the Ruhr and of northeast United States, and these three were followed by Japan. Now the fanning and proliferation continues apace. It started after World War I and World War II is speeding it.

For instance:

Russia has been heavily industrialized, at enormous cost to the Russian standard of living. In particular, an area of heavy industry has been developed round the base of the Urals, far inland, including the new city of Magnitogorsk and the older cities of Ufa, Chelyabinsk, Ekaterinburg, Zlatoust and Berezniki. It has blast furnaces, open-hearths, tank factories, machine tool plants, machine shops, chemical plants, coal mines, oil well and refineries, airplane engine and body plants, etc. Most of it is over the Urals.

Slightly similar is the inland movement of American industry, partly to get out of bombing range, partly to tap new and powerful sources of hydro-electric power. Heavy industry has moved into the Tennessee Valley and the Pacific Northwest. Airplane factories are being built in the Mississippi Valley at Wichita, Kansas City, Tulsa, and Fort Worth.

In the same way, though with a necessarily slower start, inland "Free China" is undergoing the beginning of industrialization, albeit it has so far only reached the stage of small shops. The Japanese succeeded in over-running only the thickly populated agricultural areas containing the poorest prospects for rapid industrialization; Free China holds large mineral resources, large open spaces, and skilled and willing labor.

India Builds Industry

India has built up a considerable industry, particularly textiles, in the west round Bombay, and another, including the Ta Ta iron and steel works, in Bengal and near Calcutta, right in the path of Japanese advance.

Australia has been developing her machine industries rapidly, although hampered by fuel shortage and transport difficulties.

Canada developed a large munitions industry during World War I and is building a vastly bigger one this time, based on heavily increased iron and steel output, larger power resources, and machine tool imports from the United States.

South America's industrial strides were typified recently by the agreement to license Brazil to make Wright Whirlwind engines, on top of arrangements about 18 months ago for the building of a medium-sized steel plant. Argentina is pushing factories to make chemicals, shoes, and clothes.

Even the rapid industrialization of the American South is an instance. Steel, paper, and chemical output and shipbuilding are expanding fast on top of the rapid expansion in Southern textile capacity in the last generation.

In fact it seems fair to come the full circle back to Europe and to cite the efforts of the Germans to get increased industrial output from conquered countries like France and Czechoslovakia.

One of the harbingers of big-time industrial growth the world over is the rapid growth in transport facilities. The Russians have obviously much improved their transport system in the last 20 years, particularly east of Moscow and in and around the new Ural industrial area. Now that the Burma Road is closed, new avenues into China are being laid out. Australia has rushed to completion the monumental task of an all-weather rail-highway connection between its more heavily populated areas in the Southeast and Darwin. Enormous highway projects are under way in Mexico, Central and South America. Connections are being pushed through by the Axis powers from North Africa to Dakar, and a path of landing fields is being laid across middle Africa with all possible speed for the Air Ferry Command of the United Nations. Engineers are working hard to improve the trans-Iranian Railway by which Allied supplies go into Russia.

Effect on Trade

It would take a Homer Lea to anticipate the long-term military or political implications of this fanning out of world industry. While so far it looks as though the war was rapidly making for self-sufficient continental areas each under the tight control or loose direction of the nation occupying the central industrial area, this further decentralization of industry may in the long run prove the military undoing of such continental centralization.

Certainly it will have a substantial effect on postwar international trade. While industrial nations are striving to become self-sufficient as to raw materials, raw material countries are striving to become self-sufficient as to industrial output. The immediate effect, it would seem, would be to permanently narrow down much postwar trade. If, on the one hand, the United States ultimately produces 400,000 tons of synthetic rubber a year and gets another 100,000 tons from Brazil there will be little demand for Far Eastern rubber. And if, on the other hand, Russia, India, China, Australia, South America and Canada ultimately produce their own cloth, shoes, chemicals and raw steels it would look as though the United States, Britain and Germany would permanently lose large portions of their former foreign markets.

Two things, however, make this outlook not so dire as it sounds.

First, contrary to what might be expected in theory, industrial nations generally are each other's best customers.

And second, all signs seem to indicate that when the war is over the leading belligerents will find ample reconstruction markets right at home for all the industrial civilian products they are able or willing to produce.

Byrd Advocates Recapturing Any Excessive Profits

WASHINGTON (AP)—Congressional action to recapture any excessive profits made by companies sharing in the $56,000,000,000 war production program was advocated by Chairman Harry Byrd (D) of Virginia of the joint committee on non-essential expenditures.

Senator Byrd told reporters preliminary information led him to believe that the potential profits in the current program were so high that the government ought to be able to recover up to $3,000,000,000 and still leave participating firms with a fair return on their investment.

He said he would ask the committee to consider, probably after hearings next week, a proposal to impose recapture provisions on the earnings of these companies. This should be calculated, he said, to permit the corporations to retain as profits only a reasonable percentage on their invested capital as interpreted by the Treasury for tax purposes.

Arguing that legislation of this nature would be much more equitable than placing profit limitations in each individual contract, Senator Byrd said he was impressed by the necessity of enacting safeguards beyond those provided in proposed increases in the excess profit rates in the new revenue program.

"With all of these contracts being negotiated now, instead of being let on competitive bids," he said, "it has become doubly important to see that no unconscionable profits are made by the companies manufacturing war goods."

Senator Byrd said he felt the time had come for the committee to devote the major share of its efforts toward plugging expenditure leaks on the defense program. Previously it has concerned itself largely with attempts to trim non-defense expenditures, which represent only a minor share of the new war budget.

Insurance Offered S. C. Cotton Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—For the first time in the history of the staple, cotton crop insurance is being offered to producers in South Carolina and other areas where the fleecy product is grown, Farm Agent W. H. Stallworth has announced here.

Explaining the plan, he said:

"Wheat growers in the wheat belt have had wheat insurance for some time. The average cotton crop loss each year to farmers of the United States is about $460,000,000. Shoud you fail to make a cotton crop this year, part of that $460,000,000 loss is yours, unless you are protected by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.

"Cotton crop insurance is based on annual farm yields for the seven-year period 1934-40, inclusive, which is the longest period for which reliable farm records are generally available.

Tool Engineers to Meet

DETROIT—Plans for accelerating and mobilizing the nation's war production and, at the same time, conserving the supply of vital material and tools will be discussed at a series of technical sessions at the tenth annual convention of the American Society of Tool Engineers in St. Louis on March 26, 27 and 28. Among the speakers will be Clifford Ives, State Director of Contract Distribution of the branch War Production Board, Milwaukee, Arthur Stockstrom, President, American Stove Co., Dr. D. R. Kellog, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., and Prof. O. W. Boston, University of Michigan.

Bankers Weigh War Shifts In Citizen Credit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Changes in the credit standing of the average American citizen as a consequence of conscription and wartime restrictions were discussed by a number of speakers at the war credit clinic sponsored by the American Bankers Association and attended by nearly 1,000 bankers from New England and Middle Atlantic States.

That the possible drafting of the borrower was a "loan hazard" was generally agreed upon and the discussion highlighted the fact that banks from now on must inquire into the draft status of every new applicant for a loan whether it is for home repairs, equipment, or personal needs. Further, under the terms of the Federal Soldiers and Sailors Civil Relief Act, outstanding installment loans on automobiles, radios, washing machines and other durable goods may become legally uncollectible for the duration of the war if the borrower is taken into the armed services of the United States.

Burden on Lender

Linq K. Twinem, lawyer and assistant director of the Institute of International Finance, in explaining the terms of the Relief Act, said the act left the burden on the lender to prove that a soldier or sailor has sufficient resources to pay and that a court could suspend or modify the terms of his civil obligation accordingly.

Without a fair construction of the act, Mr. Twinem pointed out, it would be impossible to maintain a reasonably sufficient and continued flow of credit for men in the registration class.

Mr. Twinem estimated 50,000,000 Americans, including these men and dependents, would be affected by the law by 1943.

"Loans to those within the conscription age limits are somewhat uncertain," he continued, "even with those who have dependents, and will become more so as we approach 1943. In consumer loans, collateral is unusual and chattel mortgage security is uncertain at the best. The most reasonable prospect in making safe loans in this class is through satisfactory accommodation co-makers.

"I believe, first, that such a co-maker is primarily as well as jointly and severally liable and from a technical legal standpoint can be looked to for payment. Secondly, I believe that it should be distinctly understood at the time the contract is made, that the co-maker will be expected to make the repayments should the borrower be unable to do so conveniently by reason of military service."

An extension and intensification of present federal regulations governing bank credit to consumers was predicted by Kenton R. Cravens, chairman of the Consumer Credit Council of the American Bankers Association and vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Co.

Sees Proponents Winning

Mr. Craven, speaking in place of Ronald Ransom, Vice-Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, detained in Washington, said that while there might be some arguments against extension and perpetuation of the board's regulation "W," under which down payments and length of payment time are limited, it was a safe bet proponents of the new regulation would eventually win. This, he said, is because it is felt necessary to have credit regulation mechanism as a supplement to price control and rationing machinery.

He told the bankers that they should regard the period of declining consumer credit as having certain advantages in allowing them to study their field for post-war development.

Abner H. Ferguson, Federal Housing Administrator, urged lending of private funds for home building and modernization as a public duty during the war.

"Certain types of housing are as essential to our victory as are tanks, ships and planes," he said.

He urged credit extension for the repair, modernization and conversion to smaller dwelling units for existing old houses.

This, he said, would provide "the most housing for the least money," was quicker and required less material needed elsewhere, and would avoid building of houses that would have no use after the emergency, thus becoming "a definite menace to real estate values."

U. S. Agency to Use Funds To Save Colorado Road

DENVER (AP)—Federal District Judge J. Foster Symes initialed "O. K." a $65,000 deal to save the peak-climbing Rio Grande & Southern Railroad, a 179-mile narrow pike in southwestern Colorado.

Under the deal, the Defense Supplies Corporation will buy the track and property of the bankrupt line with $65,000 in Federal money. The Federal money was offered because the railroad provides access to mines.

The Federal corporation will lease the road to Cass M. Herrington, receiver, at $1,000 a month plus taxes. The receiver may buy the road's property back at any time by paying off any balance between total lease payments and the $65,000 purchase price.

The Federal corporation, however, agreed to support the line only as long as it believed it was essential to production of war vital minerals.

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FOR SALE—Large 8-room house corner 75x100. High elevation, modern, school 1 block, synagogue 2 blocks, subway 7 minutes; all facilities. MRS. F. W. SCHULER, 7204 44th Avenue, Woodside, Long Island, N. Y.

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N. Y. C., 660 Ft. Washington Ave. (Apt. 5-K)—Large, light, comfortable room, closet, bathroom adjoining. Only roomer. Tel. WA. 3-1797.

N. Y. C., 101 W. 55th—Large, attractive room, 1 or 2 women; excellent location; kitchen privileges. Call after 2. MISS ROACH.

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BRAINTREE

SMITH MOTORS
11 Vinton Avenue, Braintree, Mass.
CHRYSLER-PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
GUARANTEED USED CARS
Tel. Bra. 1820

BROCKTON

PHILCO RADIO and REFRIGERATORS
COMPLETE LINE
Immediate Delivery Sales—Service
ROBINSON HOME APPLIANCES
32 MAIN STREET BRO. 0330
Next Door to Edison
BROCKTON — QUINCY

Storey & Co
AN UNUSUAL SALE
PIGSKIN GLOVES
Genuine Pigskin 1.89
128 Main Street, Brockton, Mass.

Sears
Saves you Money on Quality Merchandise
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
238 MAIN STREET, BROCKTON
CALL BROCKTON 1783

RALPH E. BAKER FURNITURE CO.
FURNITURE—RUGS—DRAPERIES
LAMPS and GIFT SHOP
Ralph and Ruth Baker
616 Main Street Opp. Forest Ave.

FORSBERG ELECTRIC CO.
We Do Wiring and Repairing on All Electrical Appliances
783 MAIN STREET

MAISONETTE DRESSES
New Spring Styles Just In
Also a nice line of Underwear
Mrs. Astrid Hatch
19 Grafton St., Brockton, Mass. Tel. 1982

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

BROCKTON (Continued)

● FARR'S ●
"The store that buys direct from the mills"
Fabrics, Curtains, Linens, Blankets, Hosiery, Dresses
51-53 No. Main St., Brockton, Mass.

A Fine Food Line Since ——— 'Ninety - Nine
BROCKTON PUBLIC MARKET
187 Main Street Phone 2900

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:15 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

STUDENTS

We have values in portable typewriters you won't want to miss. Generous cash allowance on your used typewriter.
DERRY, Inc.
197 Mt. Vernon St., Boston CAP. 8271
1328 Beacon St., Brookline LON. 1156

Springer's
FLOWER SHOP
Fresh Cut Flowers and Flowering Plants bring cheer during Winter months.
1623 Beacon St. ASP. 0770
Washington Sq. Nite—BIG. 5536

Flowers
F. E. PALMER, *Florist*
ESTABLISHED 1886
A Unique Flower Shop and Conservatory
121 Newton Street Longwood 2300
We Telegraph Flowers

BANCROFT
CLEANERS TAILORS FURRIERS
Formal clothes carefully cleaned by us retain their original smartness.
Call ASPinwall 6060
For Prompt Service
Main Office and Plant
374 Boylston Street

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
867 Harvard Street. ASP. 3600
Member F. T. D.

CAMBRIDGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Bel. 2951, 9 a. m.-11 a. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WORSTED-TEX SUITS
For Men
$38.50, $43.50, $48.50
HARVARD COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
in Harvard Square

QUALITY
Groceries, Meats, Fish, Vegetables, Fruits, Flowers, Candy, and Baked Goods
At Thrifty Prices
EDWIN R. SAGE CO.
60 Church Street, Cambridge
Leonard Street, Belmont

YELLOW CABS
Cambridge Taxi Company
Call KIRKLAND 3000
2 BAY STREET
Prompt, Courteous Service
Due to added cost of operation it is necessary for us to increase our rates.

Buy Easter Cards Now—Exclusive and Lovely—
J. F. Olsson & Co.
42 Brattle St. TRO 0038

CONCORD

BLACKOUT MATERIALS
WILSON LUMBER CO.
Opp. B. & M. Station
CONCORD 290

Monitor Advertised Products
Fresh Baked Goods Daily
ANDERSON'S MARKET
Main Street CON 1000

DEDHAM

The Fisher-Churchill Co.
Established in 1854
Providence Pike, Dedham, Mass.
Distributors of
Cities Service Products
Fuel Oil—Diesel Oils
Cleercoal
New England Coke
PHONE DED. 0051—0052

Give Your Shirts—Dresses—Sheets a Treat. Have them Laundered the "Soft Water Way"
Dedham Custom Laundry
DEDHAM 0180
Calling and delivering over a ten-mile radius

FITCHBURG

F. A. Lane Company
Spring and Easter Attire for Both Men and Boys
Abundant choice selection still at reasonable prices.
later MAIN STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1180, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fitchburg Savings Bank
Interest Payable Quarterly
January, April, July, October 1st
745 MAIN STREET
119 FAIRMOUNT STREET

Vogue Beauty Salon
15 Elm Street—Street Floor
All Lines of Beauty Culture
Tel. 2820

Headquarters for
Kitchenware, Paints, Hardware, Plumbing and Electrical Supplies
CENTRAL HARDWARE CO.
621 MAIN STREET TEL. 3970

QUALITY
COAL — COKE — OIL
UNION COAL CO.
9½ PRICHARD ST. TEL. 740

FRAMINGHAM

FRAMINGHAM
COLD FUR STORAGE COMPANY
C. F. CARLSON, Mgr.
Wholesale and Retail Furriers
Cold Storage, Factory Tannery, Showrooms
17 Haven St., OR Hollis, Framingham
Tel. 4688 Since 1909

KERWIN'S
X-RAY SHOE STORES

FRAMINGHAM	NATICK
at Allen's Dept. Store	20 Main St.
Concord St.	Next to Trust Co.
"Ennd Jetticks" for Women	*"Bostonians" for Men*

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1942
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

Spring Show and Sale
All American Housewares
DOWNSTAIRS STORE
WILSON'S

HENRY D. PACKARD, Agent
All Kinds of Insurance
318 Main Street Tel. 6755
Greenfield, Mass.

BUY
FUEL OILS—COAL—COKE
from
Geo. A. Sheldon, Inc.
220 Main St., Greenfield, Mass. Tel. 3603
Quick, Friendly Service

FRANK N. LYMAN
Meats and Groceries
Telephone 3664 54 Federal Street
Monarch Finer Foods

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5147-R 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MITCHELL & COMPANY
Merrimack Street
DRAPERY FABRICS
by JEAN FOSTER
$1.19 a yard
Drapery Dept. Downstairs Store

Park & Pollard Feeds
Anthracite—COAL—Bituminous
Wild Bird—SEEDS—Sunflower
DOG FOODS
Miller's—Gaines'—Chapple's
Ellison Coal & Grain Co.
15-21 Middlesex Street Tel. 44
HAVERHILL, MASS.

CLEANING NEW YORK DYEING CO.
Guaranteed Odorless Clean with Dupont "Tri-Clene" Process
Main St. at Monument Sq. Tel. 3647

HOLBROOK

CHEVROLET—OLDSMOBILE
HAMILTON'S GARAGE
PHONE RANDOLPH 0209
Corner Plymouth and Weymouth Streets

HOLYOKE

Try CHEE-WEES
A delicious cheese snack
39 cents
N. E. HOWES, Inc.
916 Hampden Street Tel. 5674

Pick your favorite Spring Styles here!
Smart, New NATURAL BRIDGE SHOES
NAPOLEON BAIL
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street

Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

MASSACHUSETTS

LAWRENCE

Sale of Spring Suits in New Pastels
$14
values $25 to $29.95
SECOND FLOOR
Cherry & Webb

Real Estate and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

LEXINGTON

alvin's
INC.
20 Waltham Street, Lexington
SUITS
for Spring—
16.90 19.90 24.90
SLACKS
for Comfort and Defense
3.90 to 7.90

Visit Our New Location
1751 MASS. AVE.
Meats, Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables
LEXINGTON FRUIT MARKET
TEL. LEX. 1880

JOHN A. SELLARS DAIRY
Fresh Pasteurized
MILK and CREAM
From Our Own "Up-to-the-Minute" Dairy
We Specialize in
Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk
LEXINGTON 0017

F. K. JOHNSON, Inc.
Chevrolets—Oldsmobile
Used Cars With an O. K. That Counts
COMPLETE SERVICE on All Makes of Cars
Authorized GULF *Dealer*
39 BEDFORD STREET LEX. 1000

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 MASS. AVE. LEX. 0326
Known for Our Extra Fine Extra Fine Quality Meats
SPECIALS
Back of the Rump Roast ..... 45c lb.
Rump Steak ..... 50c lb.
Birds Eye Peas ..... 24c Pkg.

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 3-0748 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
The Sale you've been waiting for
March Sale of Housewares
Greatest Values of the Year
PALMER STREET ANNEX

More women are wearing more suits all the time
Cherry & Webb's
LOWELL, MASS.

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
PHONE 8456

LYNN

SALE! Just 300
BED PILLOWS
RAYON SATIN COVERS
Full Size 21x27 inches. Cord edge trimmed. Colors: Rose, blue, gold, green.
Very Special at $1.49
Reg. price $2.29
Telephone Orders Filled!
Goddard Bros
MARKET ST. TELEPHONE LY 9-3737
The Quality Store of Greater Lynn

FLOWERS
WILLIAM MILLER & SONS
1888—*FLORISTS*—1942
334 WESTERN AVENUE, LYNN
TEL. LYNN 2-1560
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL, Inc.

WHYTE'S
ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY, Inc.
Launderers and Cleansers
83-87 Willow Street, Lynn, Massachusetts

The Parisian
DRY CLEANSING CO. INC.
Cleansers. Dyers. Fur Storage
391 Chatham St. LY. 2-3590

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor advertised laundry.

MASSACHUSETTS

LYNN (Continued)

FINE SHOES
For Men, Women and Children
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices
J. MUSINSKY & SONS
292 BROAD STREET

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 2773 Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
HALL'S MARKET
73-77 Pleasant Street
Tel. Mal. 0565

HIGGINS
Shoes for the Entire Family

ENNA JETTICKS
$5 to $6.50
Join Our Hosiery Club
Get your 13th pair Free
144 Pleasant St. Mal. 1487

MEDFORD

First National Bank
in Medford
Trade in Medford—Bank in Medford
Checking and Savings Accounts
Safe Deposit Boxes
Member Federal Reserve System
28 HIGH STREET
BANK BY MAIL

LET'S ALL GO TO
LEON'S
Doughnut and Sandwich Shop
Breakfast, Luncheon or between-meal snacks
OPEN UNTIL 6:30 P. M.
42 Salem St. Next to Medford Theatre

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 4264-R, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

OLIVER E. HAWES CO.
FINE GROCERIES
415 Franklin St., Phones 3400-1-2-3

MEATS and GROCERIES
at prices that give you sizeable savings.
MELROSE MEAT SHOP
532 Main Street MELrose 2300

TRITES' RADIO SERVICE
Professional, guaranteed repairs on ALL Automobile and Home Radios
For RELIABLE Radio Service Call
MEL. 4220
23 W. Wyoming Avenue
Tel. Res., Mel. 2966-M

BEAN & COLE
Plumbing, Heating and Sheet Metal Work
Plumbing Fixtures, Gas Work
Range Repairs
29 ESSEX STREET MELROSE 0566

SERVIS
REAL ESTATE INSURANCE
If you're thinking of financing your next car,
SEE US FIRST
Our Automobile Purchase Plan will save you money
23 West Wyoming Avenue, Melrose, Mass.
Melrose 4220-4221

MILTON

GODFREY COAL CO.
Anthracite
Bituminous
COAL
Fuel
Range
OIL
New England Coke
Delco Oil Burners
64 Adams St., Tel. BLUe Hills 0500

NEW BEDFORD

TAYLOR THE HATTER
932 Purchase St., New Bedford, Mass.
Men's Hats a Specialty
Caps Hosiery
Shirts Ties
Braces Belts
Sweaters

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD (Continued)

Gulf Hill Dairy
Grade A Milk
Buttermilk
Heavy Cream
Ice Cream
Gulf Hill Parlors
590 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Luncheon, Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Sehnaffi's Candies

Olson and Appleby
Builders
CARPENTRY—MASONRY
ROOFING—REPAIRING

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494. Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

★☆★☆★☆★☆★☆★
Everyone Can Help America!
Join our Victory Club for the purchase of Defense Bonds.
NEWTON SAVINGS BANK
The Place for My Savings
★☆★☆★☆★☆★☆★
VACUUM CLEANERS
Sold and Repaired
Ask about our guaranteed Rebuilt Vacuum Cleaners
MOORE and MOORE, Inc.
381 Center Street BIG. 8072

NEWTON CENTER

A1 SERVICE
Plumbing and Heating
New Installations and Repair Work
Ranges, Refrigerators, Oil Burners, Gas Appliances, and Kitchen Equipment, Sold, Installed and Serviced
LOUIS B. MARTIN
BIG. 0400 and 2310 LAS. 1265
NEWTON CENTRE, MASS.

Main Office Las. 9890
Big. 4600 Las. 9624
Big. 0277
KERRIGAN BROTHERS
Road Service—Battery Service
If your car fails to start
CALL
739 BEACON ST., NEWTON CENTRE
899 WASHINGTON ST., NEWTONVILLE
1172 BEACON ST., WABAN
TEXACO PRODUCTS

FUEL OIL
COAL—COKE
BIG. 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NEWTON CENTRE MARKET
1241 Centre Street Big. 4240

Large Legs of Lamb, lb	27c
Avocados, firm, ripe, 4 for	25c
Carrots, bch	5c
Native Calves Liver, lb	39c
Sliced Bacon, lb	25c

NEWTONVILLE

PECK LUMBER CO.
247 Newtonville Ave. BIG. 7997
Be Prepared
Black-Out Material
Black Paper
Flintkote Black-Out Board
"A Shade Better"
NEWTON AWNING CO.
AWNINGS
WINDOW SHADES
VENETIAN BLINDS
PORCHES SCREENED
861-865 Washington Street LAS. 4853

When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year, or _____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME _____
STREET and NUMBER _____
CITY and STATE _____
MC-3
Coupon

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON—West Newton

WEARING APPAREL
FOOTWEAR
SPORTSWEAR
BARRON'S
WEST NEWTON SQUARE
Personalized Attention—Leisurely Shopping

NORTHAMPTON

Hazle Brook Coal, Koppers Coke
Kimco Fuel—Furnace and Range Oil
Kimball & Cary Company
Phone 3500 12 Main Street
Northampton, Mass.

PITTSFIELD

Serve America on Active Feet
Walk-Over Authentic Welts
WALK-OVER
SHOE STORE
190 North Street

TYDOL GASOLINE
Goodyear Tires Willard Batteries
PITTSFIELD TIRE AND BATTERY SHOP
Cor. West and Centre Sts. H. S. Babbitt

KULDA'S
Salted Nuts
38 South Street

For Real Value
Buy Real Quality Coal from
The Real Coopers
Myra E. Cooper Harold A. Cooper
Cooper Building
North Side of Fenn St. Ph. 6421

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE INC.
Highest Quality Dairy Products
Milk—Cream—Delicia Ice Cream
120 Francis Avenue
Tel. 2-1561

The AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Stetson Dry Cleaners
35 Federal Street Tel. 4525

Ask for free booklet on
THREE MORTGAGE PLANS
BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY

GAMBLE'S MARKET
featuring Wilson's
Tender Made Ham
1551 HANCOCK ST. GRA. 3600
Prompt Delivery Service

How Long Can You Run Your Car?
Our factory trained mechanics can best answer that. Only genuine Chevrolet parts used.
Woodwards Chev. Co.
Bin 9200 426 Adams St., Milton

Every Banking Convenience at Three Offices:
Quincy Center
Wollaston
North Quincy
QUINCY TRUST COMPANY
Member Federal Reserve System

DUSTPROOFED
'blue coal' CLEERCOAL
NEW ENGLAND COKE
by a modern method
FUEL OILS
STOKERS
OIL BURNERS
RALPH COAL CO.
33 Western Avenue, Wollaston Prov. 0320

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

PETTENGILL'S Inc.
Jewelry and Gift Shop
NEW LOCATION
7-11 Cottage Avenue

New England's Finest Model Supply House
Airplanes—Boats—Trains—Race Cars
Miniature Gasoline Engines—Lionel Trains
STANLEY-WINTHROP'S
7 Revere Road, Quincy
38 Chauncy Street, Boston

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: GRA. 0404 Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ENNA JETTICKS
for the woman who demands comfort, style and wear, $5 to $6.50
1 to 12 AAAA to EEE
"America's Smartest Walking Shoes"
MOORHEAD'S SHOE STORE
1547 HANCOCK STREET

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1632 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fireplace Wood
Birch, Oak, Maple, Mixed
1 cord (cut 16" or 24") 18.00
½ cord (cut 16" or 24") 9.00
¼ cord (cut 16" or 24") 4.50
MANTON P. SPEAR
37 Central St., Wakefield
Crystal 0610

Oil Burning Equipment and Heating Oils
See Us on Our Budget Plan
EARLE H. CHAPIN
134 High St., Reading Reading 0599

G. H. ATKINSON
Choice Family Groceries
190 Haven St. Rea. 1145

L. M. JOHNSON
Distributors of
Purina Chows in Checkerboard Bags
Dog—Cat—Bird and Fish Foods
Baby Chicks and Ducks
Fertilizers—Insecticides
Land Lime—Flower and Vegetable Seeds
Annuals and Perennial Plants
6 Haven Street, Reading Tel. REA. 1141

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
58 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1240

Reading Beauty Salon
Permanents
Machine and Machineless
Marcel and Finger Waving
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Hours 9-5 Mondays by appointment
6 Middlesex Ave., Reading Tel. REA 1798

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Somerset 1007 Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Star Market Co.
NEVER KNOWINGLY UNDERSOLD!
Assures you of the Greatest Values in Quality Foods Every Day!
401 Highland Ave., in Davis Square

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Sq. — Union Sq.
and
439 Mass. Ave., Arlington

LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
Visit Our New Location
13 HOLLAND ST., DAVIS SQUARE
Where we can meet your need for Men's Women's and Children's Dress and Sport

Blanchard's Jenney Service
JENNEY
Cor. School and Medford Streets
Gilman Square Somerset 9368
Your Favorite Line of Accessories

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817, 1 p. m.-3 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Harvey & Lewis Co.
Cameras—Stills and Movies
Cards for All Occasions
Fountain Pens—Barometers
1503 MAIN STREET

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St., Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 3-2107

MAISON WOODWORTH, INC.
Beauty Salon
CORRECT HAIR STYLING
by a staff of twenty expert coiffeurs
Three Hundred Thirteen Bridge St.
Telephone 4-3181 Springfield Mass.
Member International Master Ladies Hairdressers' Association

WALTHAM

Dorothy Benham
Millinery
Waltham, 433 Moody St.
Arlington, 903 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

MASSACHUSETTS

WATERTOWN

AN ADDED SERVICE FREE!
We deliver milk in cream top bottles
C. L. WOODLAND
89 Waverley Ave. WAT 2818

WELLESLEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Wellesley 1720.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

We carry your favorite Nationally Advertised Toilet Supplies—toothpaste, soap, cleansing cream, etc.
CLEMENT DRUG STORES
Wellesley Square Wellesley Hills Square
Medfield

We Supply Car Wants
Batteries—Tires—Storage
Mobiloil—Lubrication
Bumper-to-Bumper Service
ROBERT G. SMITH GARAGE
Washington at Kingsbury St. Wel. 1270

Star Market Co.
One-Stop Shopping!
Every fine food you need under one roof! Lowest supermarket prices on every known brand!
DELIVERY SERVICE
583 Washington Street Wel. 2329

WEYMOUTH

RHINES LUMBER CO.
Rough and Finish Lumber
Windows and Doors
Floors and Cabinet Work
148 Commercial St. Phone Wey. 1640

WINCHESTER

HORACE FORD ICE CREAM
Restaurant Air Conditioned
A la Carte Service at Any Time!
Special Sunday Dinner from Noon to 8 p. m.
Prompt Delivery of Ice Cream Orders
7-9 Winchester Terrace Tel. Win. 1907

Winchester Provision Co.
Varied assortment of up-to-minute Groceries
Best Grades of Meat
Daily Deliveries
583 MAIN STREET TEL. WIN. 2780

WINTHROP

Smith Brothers
Plumbing, Hardware, Heating Stoves and Repairs
B. P. S. PAINTS
39 and 43 Walden Street Ocean 2073

WORCESTER

HANSINE ERICKSEN
22 PLEASANT STREET
HAIRDRESSING
Eugene Permanent Waving

Launderers Dry Cleansers
Zoric Odorless System
Tel. 5-3161

Cotton Seersuckers
Choose now, selections are at their best. Stripes, plaids, monotones, florals—39c, 69c, 79c.
SLOCUM'S
470 MAIN STREET, SECOND FLOOR

New Spring Toggery
FROM HEAD TO TOE
THE CHILDREN'S SHOP
473 Main Street Opp. City Hall
Outfitter to Children from Cradle to College

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9631.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monograph address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

POST VACANT

WALES—Gentlemen's Hairdresser seeks young lady (21-25 years) for ladies' hairdressing (Christian Scientist) with quiet small-town experience preferred but not essential. Particulars, Box W-1666, BCM-CSM, London.

FOOD PRODUCTS

PAIGNTON, DEVON — Cooked meats, table dainties freshly made on the premises. Phone 57306. C. B. STOCKER, 40, Ryde Road.

WANTED

WANTED—TWO READING DESKS for use by Christian Science group. Write Miss R. Brooks, 1, Aldondale Gardens, Yeovil, Somerset.

England

BATH

Jolly & Son Ltd.
Milsom Street, Bath
LINEN DRAPERS
FASHIONS—FURNISHINGS
FABRICS—CABINETS—CARPETS
House Decorators — Auctioneers
Estate Agents

Hand Bags Leather Goods
Our Own Make TRUNKS, SUITCASES, ATTACHES, etc.
RICKARDS
The Leather Shop
Phone 4107, Union Passage, Bath

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

BATH (Continued)

WALKER & LING
Ladies' Outfitters
and Fancy Drapers
Solicit Your Kind Patronage
Milsom Street Phone 4611

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

SUTER BROS.
18 Sea Road Phone Bexhill 883
LADIES' OUTFITTERS
Agents for Fitu-Corsets
and Pesco Underwear
KNITWEAR A SPECIALITY

BIRMINGHAM

Royal Steam Bakery
Yardley
Harding & Sons (Bakers) Ltd.
Winner of 5 Championships and
50 Gold Medals
Speciality
BISCUIT BREAD
Send a P. C. and we will call
1510 Coventry Road, Yardley
1110 Coventry Road, Haymills
694 Coventry Road, Small Heath
174 Highfield Road, Hall Green
1 Bondfield Road, Yardley Wood

MILLINERY
GOWNS
Lingerie
BUZZACOTT'S
GLOVES
WOOL
KNITTED WEAR
Lisse and Pyramid
Handkerchiefs
424 MOSELEY RD. BIRMINGHAM

COAL ALL KINDS OF FUEL
Telephone Northern 1496
F. M. GATELEY & Co.
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A	F	R	I	C	A		A		F	I	S	H
G		U		A	L	I	C	E		R		E
R	O	S	E		A	N	T		B	U	R	N
A		H	A	T		C		P	A	S		R
	W		T	H	E	A	T	E	R		B	I
D	O	G		O		S		L		A	R	K
		T	A	G	U	S		P	I	A	N	O
L	A	P		G		F		C		A	W	L
E	N		T	H	A	L	I	A	S		N	
G		B	I	T		O		N	O	W		D
I	R	A	N		T	U	G		W	I	F	E
S		C		M	U	R	A	L		N		E
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Protestant Leaders Urge World State

DELAWARE, Ohio, March 6 (AP)—Leaders of 22,000,000 American Protestants last night proposed as the basis of a "just and durable peace" an international government which would teach men of all races to consider the welfare of mankind along with loyalty to their own nations.

Concluding a three-day conference sponsored by the Federal Council of Churches, delegates from 40 states asserted in their recommendations:

"We believe that no matter what world scheme for political and economic organization may be devised to meet the demands of the modern world, at the heart of such a plan there must be developed an 'international ethics' which not only springs from the loyalties of the people to their own nation, but includes their relationship to the welfare of mankind as a whole."

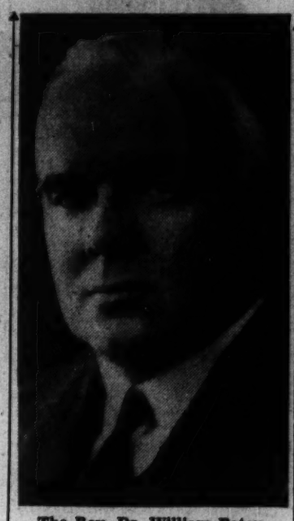
The religious leaders said "the ultimate requirement is a duly constituted world government" with legislative, executive and judicial branches, having international police powers and final judgment in controversies between nations.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 4—The Christian Churches must begin now to search out those points at which the inevitable and increasing socialization of society menaces human freedom and the individual dignity of man, and must take the necessary steps to protect and preserve these values, in the opinion of the Rev. Dr. William Paton of London, British Church leeader.

Dr. Paton, who arrived by Clipper this week to address the National Study Conference on "The Churches and a Just and Durable Peace," at Ohio Wesleyan University, told reporters that English churchmen were convinced that the postwar world would see more governmental planning and greater collectivism, to meet the needs of war-torn society.

Speaking in the best tradition of the British clergy, who were cited for their leadership in the darkest days of the war, Dr. Paton, who is Secretary of the World Council of Churches, said his contacts recently with Norwegian, Dutch, German, and Swiss church leaders had revealed that persons on the Continent of Europe were becoming suspicious of the "freedom and democracy catchword" and wished to make certain that stability and order went with it.


The Rev. Dr. William Paton
London visitor who will speak at Ohio Wesleyan Conference.

"They are ready to accept more order, more collectivism, from the State, providing the elements of individuality and character are preserved," Dr. Paton said.

Preservation of Freedom

Facing such a situation, which he held was not confined to the Continent, Dr. Paton stressed that it was up to the Christian clergy of America and Britain, possessing these nations' heightened sense of the dignity of individual man, to begin now to discover where freedom was menaced under Socialism and to lend their learning and influence to efforts to preserve that freedom in the postwar world. He said he felt personally that the menace was most serious in public education and in industrial relations.

Dr. Paton, whose latest book, "The Church and the New Order," represented the result of wide discussion in England, including the Malvern Conference, on the responsibility of the Christian Church in the world crisis, went on to list "great tasks," both present and postwar, facing militant Christianity in both Britain and America, in both the "Free Churches" and the Church of England.

"There is immense need, first of all, for leaders of the various churches, British and American, to maintain their contacts with each other so that when the time for rebuilding comes, there can be a basis of Christian understanding," he said.

Fellowship of Religion

With representatives of the Dutch, Belgian, Danish, Norwegian and other church groups now in Britain, it has been possible to build up a fellowship in religion among these nations matching the fellowship in politics existing between the Allied countries, Dr. Paton indicated. He added that some German church leaders had been able to continue contacts with the clergy of the United Nations, contact which would be invaluable in rebuilding understanding in the postwar years.

The Christian churches have a further task today in helping to educate the general public on issues which will loom large in the postwar years, he continued. They can present the arguments for the use of force—an international police force—in preserving the postwar peace, he said.

Stressing that revitalized religion must take in its stride the immense issues affecting society, Dr. Paton noted that the British churches had among their new tasks the "churching" of the great housing developments outside such cities as London and Glasgow. The churches can also lead, he added, in making certain that the advantages of the British upper schools are extended to all classes, in days when Britain's wealthy classes will have been seriously depleted by the heavy war taxation.

Gain in Moral Thinking

Asked if Britain had seen a marked revival of religion, Dr. Paton answered that he had observed greater church attendance only in areas newly congested by war industries, but he stressed the marked increase in moral thinking now observable, the greater religious sense among the intelligentsia, and the deeper public concern with such ethical problems as Britain's relations with India.

There was increasing concern that religious education, given throughout the public schools, should be more effective, Dr. Paton added, and he cited as evidence of a general revival of interest in matters spiritual and moral, the "Religion and Life" discussion weeks on critical issues which had been held recently in many of the great cities of Britain.

Mass Evacuation of Aliens Presents Varied Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pacific Northwest

The mass evacuation of aliens from the Pacific Northwest coast is proving to be anything but a simple problem. Send them east of the Cascades and there are vital power projects which might be endangered. It is important, too, that they shall not be concentrated near large forests with the hazard of fires.

Inland areas, it is discovered, are reluctant to have "enemy aliens" thrust upon them. Meanwhile Representative John H. Tolan (D) of California, Chairman of the Congressional Committee investigating the alien problem on the Coast, announces that he has sent letters to all Western States querying them on their attitude in the matter. Most of the replies were antagonistic.

Nor is the region unanimous in the matter of evacuating the Japanese. This the Tolan Committee found out in their hearings. Mayor Earl Millikin of Seattle was for sending them all away. Mayor Harry P. Cain of Tacoma, while willing to abide by any plan of the Federal Government, asked for an opinion of the Committee on a proposal whereby Japanese farmers might be kept upon their farms under some military cordon.

Co-operation Pledged

Mayor Earl Riley of Portland was for evacuation in the interest of public safety. Governor Arthur B. Langlie assured the Committee that the State of Washington including the State Patrol would cooperate in any plan of evacuation to get the job done.

The Committee were told that the problem is a vital economic problem especially in Western Washington and Oregon where evacuation of farmers of the highly productive Puyallup and White River Valleys, with their strong marketing co-operatives and national markets, means seriously upsetting the produce business of Seattle and Tacoma. To keep them in the valleys producing food under military guard was recommended many times to the Committee.

Either way it is apparent that something definite will be decided soon. Spring planting is being held up in this state of indecision and a food shortage in this critical period threatens.

Practically all witnesses expressed their willingness to let the Federal Government take charge with some plan for action not only in the interest of public safety and unity, but with a sense of passing on the responsibility in a highly intricate and touchy problem.

Who Are Aliens

The problem is not lessened by its necessary inclusion of both German and Italian aliens, many of the latter included in the farm situation. One witness complained that the word "alien" appeared to include only Japanese. Another said that the Japanese were singled out because they acted as a national bloc and because their mental processes were unknown and therefore under the suspicion of the Occidental. When a member of the Committee asked why there were so many alien Germans in the region it was disclosed that there are many exile German Jews here.

Panama Canal and Flood Curb Covered in Appropriation Bill

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP)—A $357,150,820 appropriations bill for the War Department's civil functions, embracing huge funds for the Panama Canal and for flood control projects, reached Congress today with the message that the expenditures were an essential part of the Nation's war effort.

The Appropriations Committee sent the measure to the House floor for probable action tomorrow, and simultaneously made public a transcript of testimony by Brig. Gen. Glen E. Edgerton, Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, and other officials charged with expenditure of the funds.

In seeking $47,034,637 for maintenance and operation of the Canal, $56,826,800 for a third set of locks now in the process of construction, and $2,157,000 for sanitation, General Edgerton told the committee:

"As a result of increased demands . . . practically all canal facilities are taxed beyond their safe and economical capacity and are subjected to critical and dangerous overloading at the very time that complete assurance of their dependable operation assumes the highest importance."

Increase in Vessels

He reported that there had been "an extraordinary and continuing increase" in the number of vessels based in the Canal Zone "since the present emergency began," and declared that the number of naval vessels based there had increased from 24 to 51 during the past year, while the number of Army vessels jumped from 8 to 44. In addition to the Panama Canal allotments, the measure carried:

$151,473,700 for general flood control projects, $29,954,000 for projects on the Mississippi and its tributaries, and $3,210,000 for those on the Sacramento.

$1,300,000 for hydroelectric power at the Fort Peck Dam, and $4,166,000 at the Bonneville Dam.

$967,531 for the U. S. Soldiers' Home in Washington.

$832,345 for cemeterial expenses.

$227,840 for the Alaska Communication Commission.

Flood Control Vital

"Flood control," said the committee, "is vitally important to national defense. A very grave setback conceivably might ensure from the overflow of railroad and highways, the suspension of water transportation owing to flood conditions, the inundation of industrial plants engaged in the production of munitions, or the inundation of approaches used by workers in industrial establishments. Devastating floods, interfering with national defense in such directions, could and very well might be as harmful as obstructions arising in other conceivable ways."

The Committee pointed out that the allotment for cemeterial expenses was based on a peacetime request and made no provision for "fatalities under war conditions."

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

FACTS & FIGURES

STEEL HELMET FITS OVER FIBER LINING.
THE ARMY'S NEW POT-SHAPED HELMET WAS DEVELOPED FROM THE FOOTBALL HELMET.
THE FIBER LINING IS USED ON LONG MARCHES OR AS A FATIGUE HAT.
IT'S A FACT ENOUGH BRASS TO MAKE CARTRIDGE CASES FOR A MILLION ARTILLERY SHELLS A YEAR WILL BE SAVED BY USING SUBSTITUTES FOR BRASS IN SHOE EYELETS.
IT IS ESTIMATED THAT AMERICANS CONSUME MORE THAN A BILLION LBS. OF ONIONS A YEAR; WHILE IN CHINA, ONIONS ARE THE SECOND MOST WIDELY USED FOOD, RICE RATING FIRST PLACE.
K. PARRIS

The Art of Assembly

"To the end that Efficiency, Justice, and Courtesy may prevail in our deliberative bodies." —Thomas Jefferson

The Rule of the Majority

The rule giving to the majority the right to prevail seems so logical and has become such a tradition that we accept it as if it had been ordained from the beginning of things; but it is not clear that this has always been the accepted standard.

The theory that the will of the majority shall prevail belongs with the Anglo-Saxon mind and genius of government. Whether it was indigenous to the earliest gestures toward free government, or whether it was adopted as a defense against the dangers of unanimous approval, or even of the consent of a greater part of the assembly, cannot be discovered. Certain it is that in all ordinary propositions, the Anglo-Saxon self-governing peoples accept the standard of majority rule.

However, in certain matters of unusual and grave importance, such as changing established customs or any course of action that tends to curtail the rights and privileges of any of the members, a two-thirds vote is required by law. Sometimes previous notice of the intention is required in addition to a two-thirds vote in order to prevent hasty and ill-considered action.

To understand the protection that has been provided Anglo-Saxon civilization by the acceptance of the rule of the majority we have only to study certain periods in the history of our own nation and that of others. Where the rule has prevailed requiring unanimous consent of all the members before a course of action could be adopted it has become an easy matter for a small minority to block proceedings on which the defense, yes, the very life to a nation or an organization depended. For an illustration of the unwieldiness of such a rule we need go no farther than the Articles of Confederation which required the approval of three-fourths of all the states for any important decision and the consent of all the members for an amendment of the Articles.

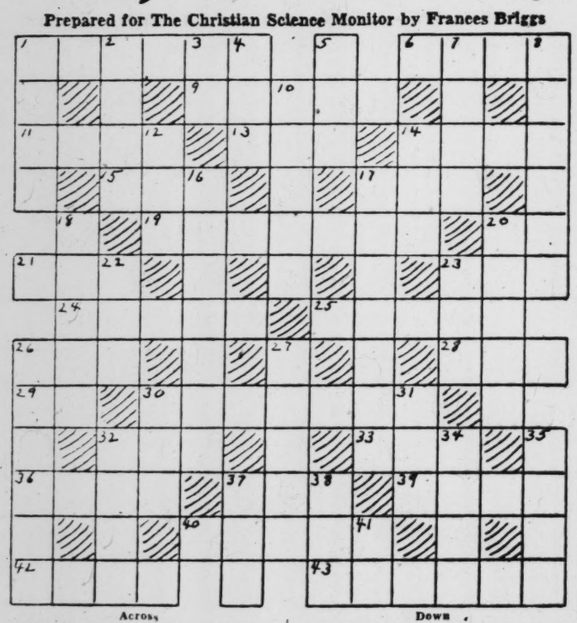
The foregoing is of interest as a historical background against which we are able to measure the wisdom and the efficiency of our present standard that in local matters and in routine affairs the will of the majority is supreme and the minority acquiesces cordially. In government this principle has become the basis of English and American procedure. It applies to the great constitutional bodies and the voluntary organizations alike.

Where the people are supposed to rule, if we do not acknowledge and enforce the will of the majority, we cannot avoid falling victims to the disintegrating force of the minority. **Awana Slaker-James**

This column appears on Tuesdays and Fridays and is devoted to a simple and instructive discussion of Parliamentary Law. Readers are invited to send in questions.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Where would you find a hartebeest?
6—What is a sea poacher?
9—Who is heroine of "Through the Looking-Glass"?
11—What is considere the queen of flowers?
13—What is one of hymenopterous insects?
14—Fire wouldn't do what for old woman who found crooked sixpence?
15—The petasos worn by ancient Greeks and Romans was what?
17—Dance step.
19—Where would you find a Thespian?
20—What is a prefix meaning "two"?
21—Fangs is name of what creature in "Ivanhoe"?
23—What vessel had a large cargo of animals?
24—What is a river of Spain and Portugal?
25—What instrument does Jose Iturbi play?
26—What is one length in a straight race course?
28—What tool makes small holes in leather or wood?
29—Half an em.
30—Who was the Muse of comedy (poss.)?
32—What is metal mouthpiece of a bridle?
33—At this time.
36—Where is Teheran?
37—What is a towboat?
39—What is relationship of Desdemona to Othello in Shakespeare's play?
40—What is a wall painting?
42—What is a Himalayan beardless wild goat?
43—Richard Bonelli is famous as what?

Down

1—Where would you find the Taj Mahal?
2—What plant is valuable for seating chairs?
3—Symbol for calcium is what?
4—Wing.
5—If you emulated Gertrude Lawrence, you would do what?
7—Who was beggar of Ithaca who ran errands for Penelope's suitors?
8—What was Ibsen's first name?
10—Whom did Pizarro conquer?
12—Risotto is something to eat or sew—which?
14—What is a counter at which food is served?
16—Wish was father to what in Shakespeare's play?
17—What bird has large bill and a pouch for collecting fish it lives on?
18—Who is one of principal characters in Wagner's "The Rheingold"?
20—What is color of common thrasher of eastern United States?
22—What is a mountain pass, cleft, or ravine?
23—Collection of sayings.
26—One skilled in the law is called what?
27—Minneapolis is noted for what food product?
30—What is a container for preserving foodstuffs?
31—Female swine is what?
32—Who was one of world's greatest musicians?
34—What is the organ of flight?
35—Venison is flesh of what animal?
37—What is a circular, open, wooden vessel?
38—Helium is what?
41—What is a Chinese unit of weight?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

What an Electrical Wind Is?

Experiments and tests have shown that if an egg-shaped conductor is charged with electricity not all parts are equally charged. The electrical density, or quantity of electricity per unit area, is greatest at the small end—the point of greatest curvature.

By making the conductor more and more pointed, the intensity of the charge is increased until, when the conductor is provided with a sharp point, the density of the charge becomes so great that the charge escapes from it into the air. In so doing, it ionizes the surrounding air molecules.

In the process, some of the air molecules lose electrons and form positive ions; others gain electrons and form negative ions. An ion is an atom or a group of atoms that carries an electrical charge. Since like electrical charges repel, and unlike charges attract, those ions having the opposite sign from the conductor are attracted and tend to neutralize the charge. The ions, however, of like sign are repelled with considerable velocity.

The repelled ions in their flight from the conductor drag the air with them, producing what is termed an "electrical wind." That this electrical wind involves an actual movement of the air may readily be detected by holding the hand in front of the dischcarging point, or by bringing the point close to a candle flame.

Since every action has its equal and opposite reaction, the electrical wind can be made to operate what is known as an electric whirl. The whirl consists of pointed wires radiating from a common center like the spokes of a wheel. The tip of each wire is bent horizontally at right angles so each point is aimed to the right of the parent wire.

On being connected to a device producing static electricity, the whirl will rotate rapidly in the opposite direction to the one in which the points are bent. That is because each point is pushed back with the same force with which the ions are repelled, and this push rotates the whirl.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Where Would You Find—

1. The place from which Holstein cattle originate?
2. The scene of the Druse Rebellion?
3. The "Arsenal of All the Americas"?
4. The headquarters of the United States Army Air Service in the First Corps Area?
5. The major league baseball team of which Hans Lobart is manager?
6. Caracas?
7. The principal source of the world's supply of gum arabic?
8. A keitloa?
9. The Long Trail?
10. Mission San Juan Capistrano?

(Answers appear on this page)

Readers—

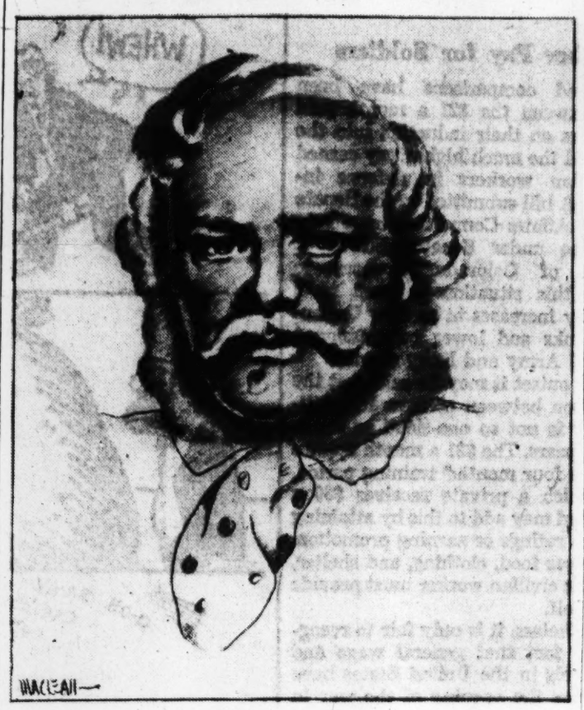
of the Daily Features Page are also its main contributors. If you are not aware of this fact you now have a cordial invitation to submit items for the various departments such as the Camera Club, Sunny Hours column, Lighter Vein, Anecdotes, Vocations, and Party Fun.

Payment will be made at our current rates.

A stamped return envelope insures the return of rejected material.

Daily Features Editor

Biographical Lines



Sir Edwin Landseer

1802-1873

SOMEONE spoke of Landseer as the poet painter of animals.
Someone else, as the Walter Scott of the animal world.
He was born in London, the son of J. Landseer, a noted engraver.
Landseer Senior disapproved of formal education for artists.
Each day he and his three boys tramped across Hampstead Heath.
Finding a suitable spot, they sat down and they sketched.
Edwin soon drew better pictures than his elder brothers.
He developed a vivid insight into the character of animals.
When he took up an easel and a brush, he did wonders in oil.
At eleven he won the Society of Arts' "silver palette" prize.
At fourteen he entered the schools of the Royal Academy.
And from then on, his work called forth enthusiastic praise.

GRADUALLY father and brothers saw that he was their master.
They could sketch a pointer that would pass for any pointer.
But Edwin's was without doubt one certain dog and no other.
Plain people who owned dogs became interested in his work.
Unable to buy a painting, they could afford an engraving.
So, Edwin's father began to make reproductions of his dogs.
As to the young artist, he gave no thought to selling his art.
He simply sketched this or that animal and had a good time. . . .
Rich people heard of him and came for portraits of their pets.
Edwin opened a studio where the principal sitters were dogs.
As demands grew, he finally started a waiting list for them.

HE WAS STRONG and active; he could walk thirty miles a day.
But now that wealth had come he bought a horse to ride.
Horses became his favorites and he painted them with delight.
In those days he was invited to Scotland by Sir Walter Scott.
He made numerous drawings of the poet surrounded by his dogs.
This visit marked an important step in the artist's work:
The study of animals in their daily relationship to man. . . .
Landseer had a peculiar way of tackling a new portrait.
He would place a clean canvas on his easel and leave it there.
Sometimes the canvas remained untouched for several days.
Then, all of a sudden, the artist covered it with a subject.
Once he finished a picture of rabbits in less than an hour.
[illegible]er time he painted a spaniel and a rabbit in three hours.
Was he so absorbed as to forget the daily walk with his dog?
The dog brought his hat and put it on the floor at his feet.
One day friends challenged him to draw two things at a time.
Landseer took a pencil in each hand and he began to work:
With the right hand he delineated the profile of a stag.
With his left hand he outlined the fine head of a horse.
Both drawings were strong, vigorous and astonishingly alive.

NOW LANDSEER began painting the pets of the royal family.
He completed over one hundred pictures for Queen Victoria.
So delighted was Her Majesty that she made him a Knight. . . .
Then the artist was commissioned to model four colossal lions.
These were to support a monument to Nelson on Trafalgar Square.
The famous lions kept him busily employed for several years.
In 1865 he humbly declined the Presidency of the Royal Academy. . . .
Landseer's name will not endure with Raphael's or Leonardo's.
His color is poor; his composition is far from excellent.
But he caught the most characteristic attitudes of his models.
He portrayed their inner nature with a truthful mastery.
Engravings from his pictures were circulated through the world.
Thus he contributed to the quiet joy of millions of homes.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra

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"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Good Neighbors

Underhill, Vt.

When Henry McClellan, local farmer, met with an injury last fall, he was faced with the prospect of several months of inactivity. However, neighbors decided to do something to help—and they did. First, they banked his house for the winter; then they finished cutting up his woodpile; and then they began to make plans for a benefit party in the town hall, to which they invited everybody for miles around. The proceeds from the party amounting to more than $100 were presented to the injured man, tangible proof of "good neighbor policy" existent in every small community.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Schleswig-Holstein, in Prussia.
2. It took place in Syria against French Administration in 1925.
3. A name given Pittsburgh, Pa.
4. Army Base, Boston, Mass.
5. The Philadelphia Phillies.
6. Capital of Venezuela.
7. Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.
8. A South African rhinoceros.
9. A foot path through the Green Mountains of Vermont, from the Massachusetts boundary to Canada, 261 miles long.
10. A famous landmark, built in 1776, in Orange County, California; celebrated as the homing place for migrant swallows.

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Allen L. Sutter, San Francisco

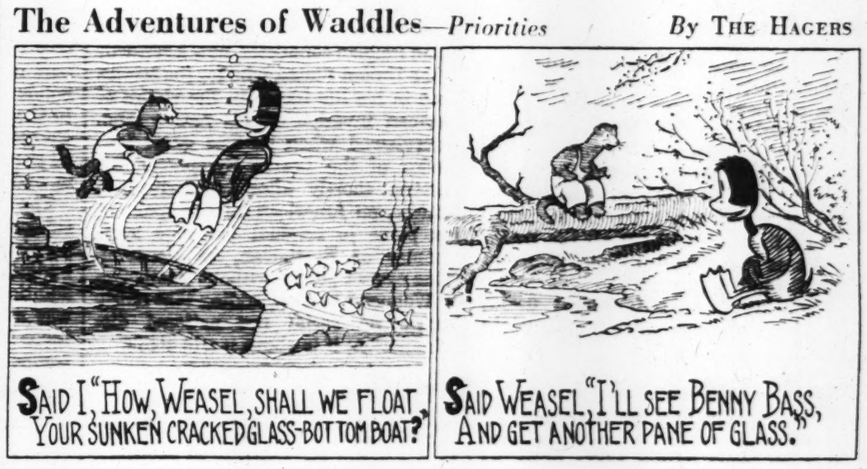
The Family Entertainer

Daily Quotation

EVERY branch of knowledge which a good man possesses, he may apply to some good purpose.—C. BUCHANAN

The Adventures of Waddles—*Priorities*

By THE HAGERS


SAID I, "HOW, WEASEL, SHALL WE FLOAT YOUR SUNKEN CRACKED GLASS-BOTTOM BOAT?"
SAID WEASEL, "I'LL SEE BENNY BASS, AND GET ANOTHER PANE OF GLASS."
"I CANNOT GIVE YOU ONE. YOU SEE," SAID BASS, "YOU'VE NO PRIORITY.
WITH CRAFT LIKE YOURS WE CAN DISPENSE. THE GLASS WE'RE USING FOR DEFENSE!"

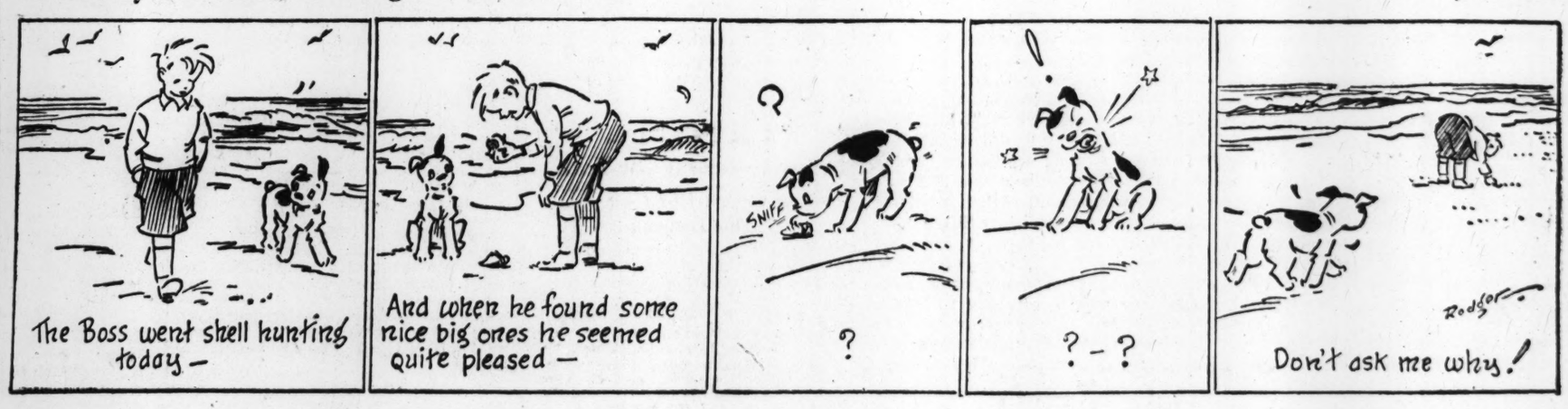
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Cleaning Day*

By LE PELLEY

I THINK WE OUGHT TO GIVE THE CLUBHOUSE A GOOD SPRING CLEANING ....
ISN'T IT A LITTLE EARLY IN THE SEASON ?
YOU GO UP ON THE ROOF AND GIVE THE STOVE PIPE A PULL .. THEN WE CAN TAKE THIS STOVE OUT OF HERE
WE'LL HAVE THIS PLACE CLEAN AS ... UG... UG...
POOH !
THE CLUBHOUSE CLEANING CAN WAIT AWHILE .... I THINK YOU HAVE PRIORITY !!
MAMMY !

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*He Can Have Them!*

By RODGERS



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (R) ** — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"From Another Side"

Can the "indomitable Dutch," condemned now "to do a MacArthur" in the hills of Java, really hope for an important diversion by their Allies? Can they seriously expect that "at any moment the attack on the enemy will be launched from another side," as their Lieutenant Governor-General told them Thursday? Dr. Van Mook is no soft-soaper. Does his statement then promise a counterstroke by the United States—the only ally in position to attempt a major attack on Japan?

Washington naturally is offering no promises of rescue for General MacArthur or the Dutch. But the Tokyo report of an "enemy" aircraft carrier appearing off the island of Minamitori Shima, which is two-thirds of the way from Hawaii to Japan, adds to evidence that American naval power is getting close to Japanese supply lines. Washington reports of an air battle "west of the Gilberts" had already disclosed that the American Navy is feeling out the edges of Japan's shield of islands.

Many armchair strategists have wondered why in the three months since Pearl Harbor so little has been heard of American aircraft carriers. Some of the current demands for the bombing of Japan are tied to the hope that carriers might move down on Tokyo from Alaska. That is "another side" on which the Japanese have no protecting fringe of bases. On the 1,200-mile line from Minamitori Shima to the Kuriles, Japan could get warning only from ships or air patrols.

All this and much more has entered into the calculations of the high command in Washington. We may be sure that the Navy, smarting still from Pearl Harbor, has no less desire than the ordinary citizen to strike a blow that would give the fighters on Bataan and Java some hope of rescue. Nor can the military minds have missed the fact that it may be easier to attack while the Japanese are busy on so many fronts than it will be if all the Dutch defenses go the way of Hong Kong and Manila and Singapore.

Probably the public's most useful role is not in any attempt to dictate where or when attacks should be made but in keeping up the healthy pressures for an offensive attitude. Washington apparently is thinking more in terms of attack but properly believes that on some fronts there must be defense in order to concentrate offensive power elsewhere. Also it knows that reservoirs of troops and supplies must be built up at advance bases.

Many among those who agree on the wisdom of offense believe that outside of a few naval jabs at exposed supply lines, Pacific operations should be confined to holding actions, while most of America's power is combined with British and Russian attacks on Hitler. One school backs Lieut. Colonel Kernan's plea for an invasion of Italy, others argue that Norway would afford safer supply lines and easier combination with Allies.

One thing the American people—and the British—are likely to insist on is some effort to co-ordinate attacks and use British and American troops and equipment now "wasted" in defense. Certainly it would be a pity to stand immobilized while the Nazis attempt to knock out Russia. There is reason to believe that forces thrown into a western front might help, even more than shipments of planes and tanks, Moscow's great effort to keep the initiative. Dr. Van Mook's idea of attack "from another side" could be a keynote for Allied endeavor either in Asia or Europe.

Unscorched Earth

The British in bombing factories around Paris are returning to destroy from the air what Frenchmen failed to destroy on the ground in June, 1940. The way of those in control of the French war effort in 1940 was in sharp contrast to that of the retreating Russians in 1941 or the hard-pressed Dutch Colonials in 1942.

"Scorched earth"—a term first given currency by the Chinese—became synonymous in Russia with grim determination to sacrifice even national achievements—such as the great power dam at Dnepropetrovsk—to prevent their use by the enemy. Industrial works costing hundreds of millions have been blown up by the Dutch.

Not a wheel, not a lathe, not a single brick was disturbed when the French gave up the great Renault, Citroen, Regnier, and other motor factories. Even the huge Schneider-Creusot arms plant near Lyon fell like a ripe plum into the laps of the Nazis, who had it in operation for themselves within three days, it is reported. It was this Schneider-Creusot steel trust which former Premier Daladier, at his trial at Riom, accused of having deliberately slowed down production and having spoiled plans to establish an arms plant in North Africa.

France's fascist-minded industrialists and the anti-republicans among the militarists were not the type to sacrifice arms plants or factories turning out other war materials. The Free France that is to come will hardly trust the making of weapons of war to enemies within.

Above Strife

The report from California that the pianist-composer, Percy Grainger, urges a ban on "music of enemy composers" as an "insidious form of propaganda" is difficult to believe. The fanatical prohibiting of German compositions during the World War One was properly deplored by thoughtful persons and later regretted by those responsible for it.

The arts know no national boundary. In the present war, which has far more complicated divisions of geography and race than that of 1914-18, and which has brought to Allied countries as refugees musicians, painters, sculptors, and writers whose works would be included in any wholesale ostracism on the basis of national origin, the discrimination suggested is unthinkable. There may be wisdom in barring compositions on which royalties go to Axis countries, but most music belongs not to any race or government, but to humanity.

An example of the desirable attitude is furnished by Désiré Defauw, the noted Belgian conductor, now a resident of the United States, who for the second time in his life has been the victim of German invasion of his native land. Interviewed when he was guest conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, shortly after he arrived, a refugee, on American soil, he spoke of his plans to conduct the nine symphonies of Beethoven, in Montreal. "One cannot get on without Beethoven or Wagner," he said, adding that music knows no racial nor national discrimination; it is above world strife.

The Propaganda Continues

Conviction of George Sylvester Viereck for having engaged in activities beyond those disclosed in his registration with the State Department as an agent of Nazi Germany has shown Americans the source of some of the isolationist and Axis propaganda they received, even in the franked envelopes of American congressmen, shortly before Japan, Italy, and Germany launched open war on the United States.

Testimony in the trial was to the effect that Viereck wrote at least one speech for Senator Ernest Lundeen of Minnesota which was distributed through arrangements made in the office of Representative Hamilton Fish of New York. Activities of this sort were carried out under various innocent-sounding labels such as a "Make Europe Pay War Debts Committee."

It would be easy—too easy—for Americans to conclude, because one ringleader has been apprehended and because the United States is at war, that such propaganda as this is a thing of the past. It definitely is not. It is continuing under more subtle forms. There is no way of knowing yet whether some of it, if not actually "made in Germany," is still partly paid for in Germany. But at any rate there are publications and whispering campaigns in the United States which repeat the same stories and argue along the same lines as the Nazi short-wave broadcasting stations in Berlin.

One of these is the sacrilegiously named "Galilean," published by William Dudley Pelley, recently sentenced to prison in North Carolina for violation of the State's security laws. Another, more circumspect, is the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin's newspaper "Social Justice." There are other such home-grown Fascists as Charles B. Hudson of Omaha, with his "America in Danger," George W. Christians of Chattanooga, Tennessee, with his "Crusader White Shirts," the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith who is recently reported as forming an "Inner Circle" within his "Committee of One Million."

These and others circulate a heterogeneous propaganda in which the main theme is suspicion, disunity, and class and race hatred. Americans still need to be on guard against their specious sowings. For whether directly in league with the Axis or not, their effect is to further the psychological warfare which autocracy is making upon democracy.

Higher Pay for Soldiers

Repeated comparisons have been made between the $21 a month paid to soldiers on their induction into the Army and the much higher pay earned by civilian workers in defense industries. A bill submitted to the Senate Military Affairs Committee by a subcommittee under Senator Edwin C. Johnson of Colorado proposes to remedy this situation at least to a degree by increases in pay for the enlisted ranks and lower commissioned grades of Army and Navy service.

At the outset it may be said that the comparison between civilian and military pay is not so one-sided as sometimes appears. The $21 a month applies only to a four months' training period, after which a private receives $30 a month and may add to this by attaining technical ratings or earning promotion. He receives food, clothing, and shelter, which the civilian worker must provide for himself.

Nevertheless, it is only fair to recognize the fact that general wage and price levels in the United States have risen since the opening of the war in spite of efforts to restrain them, and that to be called from civilian activities into military service means for most individuals a sacrifice of earnings and prospects.

In particular, there should be careful attention to a system of family allowances for men with dependents. This is already under consideration and will be needed the more as selective service digs deeper into deferred classifications.

One other method also is to be commended in connection with any increase of compensation either in military or civilian life. If the increase or part of it were to be paid in defense bonds and stamps or otherwise credited to the man for payment after his discharge, the benefit to many men would be greater than from an immediate rise in cash pay.

The schedule proposed by the Senate subcommittee is estimated to add approximately $255,000,000 a year to the budget of the Army and Navy. Every addition to the cost of conducting the war must be carefully examined, but there is no place where a more ample compensation would be better deserved than in the armed services.

The Bookshelf

Masters of Their Fate

Like "Of Mice and Men," John Steinbeck's new book, THE MOON IS DOWN (New York: Viking. $2), is a short novel written in the form of a play. And like the former book, it will be transferred to the stage (on March 31) with little alteration.

"The Moon Is Down" will have a wider appeal than its predecessor in this form. Its theme is both topical and universal; dealing with the resistance of the people of a small invaded country to their conquerors, it sings the unconquerable courage and strength of liberty-loving human hearts.

Mr. Steinbeck declares that no specific country and no particular invader is indicated, that the protagonists are any invader and any invaded people. Literally considered, this is not quite accurate, for Norway is obviously the country concerned, and Germany obviously the invader. But in a larger view, the author is right in claiming a general application for his book.

The pattern of the piece is already familiar to anyone who has been reading the news for the last two years: frontier incidents, fifth-column activities, sudden attack by superior forces upon a peace-loving people, occupation, control, brutal reprisal for all resistance—and in the end, evidence that these defeated cannot be conquered.

There are some superb character sketches: the gentle, scholarly mayor of the occupied town; his friend the doctor; his defiant cook who throws hot water over the soldiers tramping mud into her kitchen; the young widow who avenges her slain husband; the boys who flee to England to carry on the fight.

These on the defenders' side. On the other, no less vivid portraits: the popular storekeeper who turns out to be an enemy agent; the invader officers, sharply differentiated in background and character, but all dominated by the totalitarian philosophy to which they have been bred.

Deliberately, inevitably, the denouement comes: It is the invaders, not the invaded, whose morale cracks. In the end the mayor goes out to execution, quoting Socrates' last words, "Crito, I owe a cock to Asclepius; will you remember to pay the debt?" And the doctor replies, "The debt shall be paid." If the individual perishes, the people live.

The book is beautifully written, with restraint, dignity, humor, and calm conviction. The style fits the matter in its Apollonian simplicity and purity. The drama is in the events, and there is no theatricalism of language. A masterpiece in little. L. A. S.

From Yesterday for Today

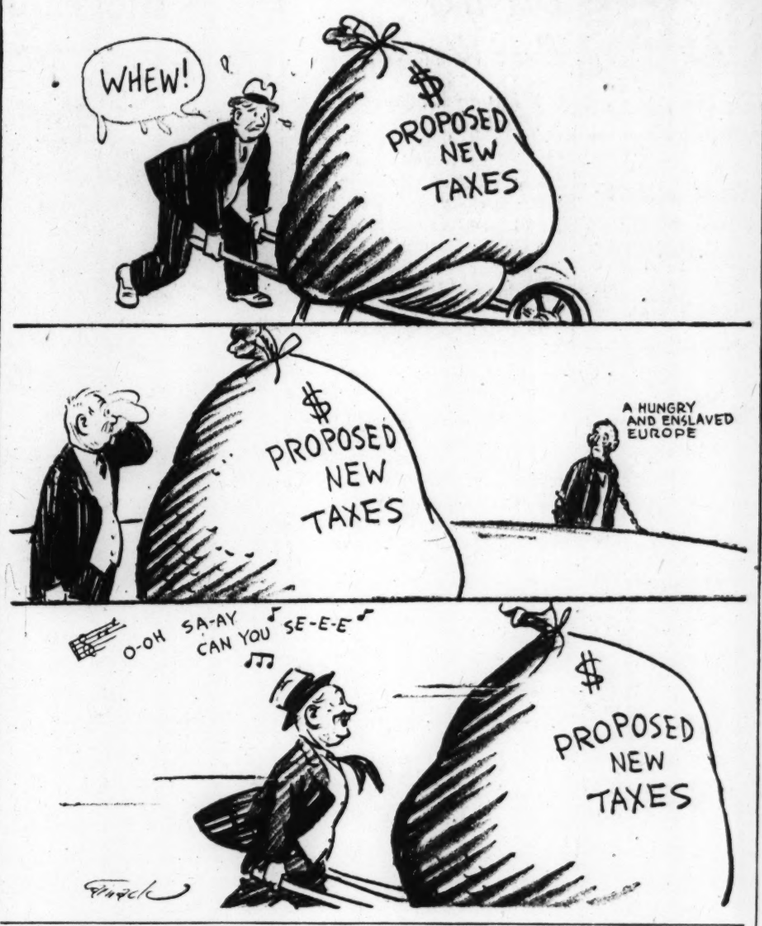
To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly—Ruskin.

This England

This England never did, nor never shall
Lie at the proud foot of a conqueror . . .
Come the three corners of the world in arms,
And we shall shock them. Nought shall make us rue,
If England to itself do rest but true.

—King John, Act v, Scene 7, by WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

On Easy Street—Comparatively Speaking



Down the Middle of the Road

The United States Discovers Homer Lea

By Erwin D. Canham

It was in October, 1941, in Manila, that Clare Boothe discovered Homer Lea, she recounts in the current Saturday Evening Post. The Lucepapers (published by Miss Boothe's husband) told of the discovery in the December 29 issue of Time. We can boast of a few months' start on Miss Boothe.

Last June, in Los Angeles, Marshall Stimson first told us the tremendous story of his old high school classmate, Homer Lea. And on March 7—tomorrow—Mr. Stimson himself, who is a distinguished member of the Los Angeles Bar, gives in the Magazine Section of The Christian Science Monitor a full and intimate picture of "A Great American Who Saw It Coming."

The career of Homer Lea, surveyed at long last in 1942, should remind us all of the necessity of listening earlier and more seriously to our geniuses and our authentic prophets. Homer Lea was both, if by prophecy we understand a deep expert analysis and factual foresight into conditions which shape future events. He was a military genius, though he was never permitted to wear the uniform of his native country, and his three stars, his many medals, and his title of "General" came by way of China.

* * *

Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, once Chief of Staff of the United States Army, wrote in 1909 in his preface to Lea's "The Valor of Ignorance": "We do not know of any work in military literature . . . more deserving the attention of men who study the history of the United States and the science of war." Maj. Gen. J. P. Story wrote in another introduction to Lea's "The Day of the Saxon" that its author was "the greatest unrecognized military genius America ever produced."

This accolade came to a man who passed on at 36 and at the age of 22 began his amazing military adventures in China. That America failed to use such military talents, as they were revealed in the early years of this century, is itself a proof of Lea's great thesis—that a nation "can become so rich that its very wealth will bankrupt it," to which he added, "in a war with a country poor but frugal and warlike."

To describe the mood which he foresaw would dominate the United States after the Japanese struck, Lea applied the great phrase which is the title of his chief work: "The Valor of Ignorance." And how truly those words describe the national sentiment today! We have self-evident valor; we are only beginning to get away from the ignorance. Some few who are not so ignorant, some, like General MacArthur, foresaw the danger, and made the preparations which now render possible the valiant stand on the Bataan Peninsula. It is the national problem to cut down on the area of ignorance and thus prove Homer Lea to have been an awakener, the culmination of whose prophecies will be disproved by their impact on national thought and action.

It is not necessary to accept the end of Lea's gloomy theses, but it is vital to act on them. General MacArthur did not accept the theses, except that he realized the validity of their analytical factors, and he took as many steps as he could to prevent their fulfillment. What he did and is doing in the Philippines is a glorious model for what the Nation can do, and must do, even beyond any possible denouements which may arise on Luzon.

* * *

Time is short; the hour has struck when the Nation must realize as coldly and as clearly as Homer Lea did that valor is not enough and that ignorance is but a tragic heritage. With that realization, and action upon it, we can keep our valor and turn our ignorance into action and power.

But it will do all Americans good to read the words of that little Los Angeles boy, written back in 1909, and out of their grim warning plan a program for the future. More about Homer Lea will be found, as announced above, in tomorrow's Weekly Magazine Section of this newspaper; there is more about him in current magazines and other newspapers; his two books in their faded covers and with their musty smell may still be discovered in the larger public libraries. America has at this eleventh hour regained a man of vision. Acting upon vision, the people can now redeem the civilization which sheltered Homer Lea but never appreciated him.

Mirror of World Opinion

Kill the Biddle Bill

Congress should throw out Attorney General Biddle's "censorship" bill. The bill, if it became law, might stop certain "leaks" which occur from time to time, but it might also lead to grave abuses. This is admitted by Mr. Biddle himself.

No good American wants to help the enemy. On the other hand, no good American wants the press hamstrung in printing the essential news by giving government departments the power to withhold arbitrarily information which the nation should and can safely have.

Americans are not simpletons. They know that in these days certain material must be kept confidential, but they also know that a bureaucracy, given the power, might clamp the lid down on much other material—perhaps to save its own hide for mistakes made. —*Milwaukee Journal.*

Simple Substitute

The Christian Science Monitor, published up Boston way, asks, "But then, if Dobbin does try to come back, won't the metal shortage preclude currycombs?" Well, it might, at that, but if it does, nothing could be simpler for those of us who live where the more or less tall corn grows. If Dobbin, Becky or any of their kind happen to get muddy and dirty generally, half a corn cob dipped firmly in the hand of the groom will work wonders if applied with care and elbow grease. It is also possible to perform a fairly satisfactory dry cleaning job on the hide of a horse with a length of smooth stick, turned slightly on edge and moved down the surface that requires sprucing up. Currycombs are less trouble, perhaps, but they aren't indispensable by any means. There are worlds of such tricks that more or less elderly country boys and former country boys can let out of the bag if necessity demands.—*Memphis* (Tenn.) *Commercial Appeal.*

The Wide Horizon

America's War on Waste

By DeWitt H. John

America, land of fabulous plenty, is abruptly returning to the philosophy of wise old Benjamin Franklin: "A penny saved is twopence dear; a pin a day's a groat a year." But today's version concerns neither pennies nor pins, but scrap metal, scrap rubber, rags, and paper.

Thousands of tons of these materials customarily discarded, ignored or destroyed are being rallied to strengthen America for the big job of smashing organized tyranny. The drive includes everything from a flattened toothpaste tube to the old windmill down at the other end of the farm. The gargantuan maw of the war industry is demanding every ounce of essential materials that Americans can scrape up.

The national program is already organized in four branches: automobile graveyards, farms, industry, and general salvage for homes and small shops. All of these campaigns are now more or less under way; by summer they should all be going full blast.

* * *

Automobile junk heaps that clutter the American landscape are doomed to disappear. These contain at least 5,000,000 "perfectly good," broken-down autos, upwards of 3,500,000 tons of metal. In addition, the Nation normally scraps 2,500,000 automobiles a year, and each car averages 1,500 pounds of iron and steel, 20 pounds of much-needed aluminum, and 60 pounds of copper.

This scrap iron is no makeshift. The best steel is made with a high percentage of scrap. Stainless steel is a charge of scrap alloyed with chrome and nickel.

But metal isn't the only treasure in a decrepit automobile. An enterprising woman in Jerome, Idaho, has discovered that one can make men's and women's suits, chair covers, and rugs from the mohair, broadcloth and other goods in the seats and ceilings of old cars, and that the cotton packing in the seats can be smoothed out and sewn into warm comforters.

Nobody knows how much junk there is on the average American farm, but a Federal survey in New York State showed an average of 500 pounds of metal per farm.

Industrial salvage is humming. The Associated Industries of Massachusetts has lined up factories of the Commonwealth to save everything in the way of reclaimable waste. From a single manufacturer came 16,000 pounds of metal scrap at one swoop; another concern smashed up four old dust-covered machines and thus set a good example for thousands of other firms.

The plan adopted in Erie and Pittsburgh, Pa., is gaining increasing acceptance in other industrial centers. Under this plan leading executives of the city's large and small industries and trade and business associations organized an executive committee, with sub-committees for various types of scrap goods. With this organization a program to wreck abandoned machinery, conserve scrap by-products, and find new ways to save materials, was developed.

In the general salvage program, American families and shopkeepers in increasing numbers of States are being asked by their local salvage organizations to save old paper, clothing, rubber, and metals.

* * *

Consider the paper situation: Normally, about 75 per cent of the Nation's waste paper is burned or destroyed. If reclaimed, this waste paper can help tremendously to relieve a shortage, and here is why:

Normally a good deal of the Nation's paper pulp comes from Scandinavia. That supply is cut off now.

Ordinary demands for paper board are being astronomically expanded by the need to pack millions of shells, millions of shirts, and huge quantities of other war goods for shipment to fighting forces.

Pressure on both supply and demand might be relieved if we could send thousands of men into the forests to fell trees for pulp. But we lack the available manpower. We haven't the time, either.

Finally, the production of paper from trees requires transportation. America can short-circuit much of that demand by re-routing old paper back into the mills.

America's war on waste won't really be just a hardship. In many ways it will be a boon. The attic and the shed ought to be set to rights. The automobile graveyards ought to be cleaned up. The sixty-odd hulks of old ships sunken in the shallows of Boston harbor—and in others, doubtless—ought to be cleared out and reclaimed. Industrial concerns ought to reclaim their abandoned machinery and thus freshen up the premises. The Nation ought surely to stop the shame of wasting useful goods or scattering them over the landscape.

Thrift never did anybody any harm.

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